THE

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

POLITICAL NOTES.

—A Western Democratic organ says: "We are about tired of defeating the Republican party on paper."

—The New Haven *Register* remarks: "Probably the mule never lived that could drive Grant." That's right. Own up when you're beaten.—Norwich *Bulletin.*

—Governor Western, of New Hampshire, will soon publish a statement giving his reasons for his course in relation to the contested Senatorial contest in that State.

—The Hon. George H. Pendleton has developed unexpected powers as a dinner giver, and is therefore gradually crawling up as a Democratic Presidential aspirant.

—It is estimated that the withdrawal of Senator Sargent, of California, from the candidacy for a second term is a preliminary to the coalition of the Republican factions in the State and the dissolution of the "independent" and "anti-monopoly" organizations.

—The Republicans of Wisconsin will hold their State Convention at Madison on July 7th. Their newspapers are confident of a party victory next fall, and base their hopes on the conviction that the Liberal Republican vote will be cast for their candidates.

—This is the way the friends of Sam make him President. They say: "Sam Randal will be the next Speaker! the next Speaker will be the Democratic candidate for President! the Democratic candidate will be the next President, therefore Sam Randal will be the future President of United States." This works well on paper, but reduced to a working rule it will probably fail.

—The action of the Republican State Convention does not please the Democratic and Independent presses. We did not suppose it would. They wanted the Convention to play the fool, generally, for their benefit, and they are exceedingly angry because it acted wisely and prudently. The grunting style in which they endeavor to explain away its action, shows how terribly they have been disappointed by it.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* says the electoral vote of Indiana, as matters look now, will be cast for the Republican nominee, provided he is acceptable to the party as now organized. "Doubtless," it adds carelessly, "the State would give a larger majority for Morton than for any other man." It also takes occasion to remark that Governor Hendricks has carried Indiana for the last time, whether as a candidate for the Presidency or any other office.

—Colonel W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, who will be a candidate for Governor before the next Democratic State Convention, is a consistent Democrat. He says: "Our tariff system is wrong from beginning to end. Protection is a delusion and a snare to the feet of the manufacturer. * * * While absolute free trade is impossible, we hope to see the day come when the duties on foreign imports will be reduced to the lowest possible figure consistent with revenue, and protection as a policy and practice given up forever." What say the manufacturers of Pennsylvania?

—The Democracy is stripping for one of its boldest and fiercest battles. We must meet it at every point with our entire armies. The occasion inspires to aggressive warfare. The timid, the mawkish, the time-serving, those who wear Republican garbs the better to serve our foes, and those who make pretense of reform to gain selfish ends—all these may as well understand, that the Republican column cannot halt in the midst of the coming campaign, either to give them of its water or feed them with its bread. They must perish miserably as they deserve, or enter our column armed for the affray.—Lancaster *Examiner.*

TEMPERANCE PARTY.

We publish by request, in another column, a call for a convention of the Prohibition party of Penn'a. While we are in favor of temperance, and would be glad to do anything in our power to stay the band of the demon which is covering our land all over with blood and tears and groans and misery and crime; filling our jails and poor houses, and rendering life and property insecure; while we are certain the temperance cause is looming up everywhere, and demanding the consideration which its importance deserves; while we admit the fact, that neither church or state can afford any longer to ignore it—that it is the great question now up before the people, and will not go down; while we believe the ghost of the drunkard will haunt every convention where the questions of the day are discussed, and that there is no question before the people that will compare with it in importance, yet we believe there is no effort so dangerous to the success of this noble work, as the very efforts of these misguided men to secure the nomination of a third party candidate in this State, this fall, and we feel it to be our duty to raise a warning voice against a few men placing this noble reform in jeopardy, and giving us free rum for four years, as the election of a Democratic Governor would be sure to do. Why, if these men were the most devoted devotees to king alcohol they could not concoct a scheme more certain to bring about damnable results. If there was the ghost of a chance for the success of such a party, we would throw up both hands and bid it God speed; but the most impracticable man of this impracticable few, knows as well as he knows that the sun gives light by day, that, under the most favorable circumstances, the only result that could be reached, would be the defeat of the only party which favors the cause at all, and the elevation to power of that party which never fails to repeal all temperance laws, and denounce such legislation as an abridgment of the liberties of the people. Let us remember the fate of New Hampshire two years ago, when the same move by the little handful of so called temperance men, flooded the State with rum and swept away the temperance legislation of thirty years standing. While we urge our temperance friends not to be rash, we would also urge upon the Republicans to put none but temperance men on guard. This question must be met, and why should we not meet it? It would be an element of great strength. Why should we ignore it? The time will come when our party will make it a national issue. Then we shall have on our side, nine tenths of the ministers, and forty thousand pulpits preaching temperance politics to five million voters. Nine tenths of college and high school teachers will teach temperance to the young men of the nation. Almost every chistian man will work and pray for the success of our party, and these three elements alone, will settle any question before the American people.

Republicans, let us admit of no discordant element into our politics this fall. As God lives, it will only work mischief to our cause, or throw an obstacle in the way of this great reform.

Close up the ranks! Let us meet the charge of our old enemy with solid ranks and fixed bayonets. Thus will we best subserve the interest of the State, and promote the cause of temperance much better, than by taking a course that must result in the triumph of its worst enemies.

OUR thanks are due J. M. Forster, Insurance Commissioner, for a neatly bound copy of the second Pennsylvania Fire and Marine Insurance Report.

PRESIDENT GRANT has written a letter denying that he is, or ever intended to be a candidate for a third term. No sensible man ever supposed he would.

OUR TICKET.

As almost every Republican in the State desired and expected, John F. Hartranft has again been placed in nomination for the highest office in the State. No man, since Pennsylvania has been a State, has made a better record than Gov. Hartranft, and perhaps no man ever received greater abuse than did he before his first election; but his public acts have given the lie to the infamous calumnies that were then heaped upon him. Even the New York *Tribune*, which so seldom sees anything to praise in any man who is not of the same way of thinking, as to the policy of the government, as itself, acknowledges the superior worth and ability of John F. Hartranft. That he will be elected, no sane man will doubt, and the people should see to it that there is no decrease in his majority. Let us roll up a majority of seventy-five thousand for our gallant Governor this fall, for remember, that the next fall election is the key to that more important election of 1876—the Republicans *must* elect the centennial president.

Our candidate for State Treasurer, Henry Rawle, at present Mayor of Erie, is a man against whom no word of blame was ever said. Even his political opponents admit, that his private character is blameless, and that he will make an honest, capable, and efficient officer. He is of the people, and comes directly from the people. In speaking of our ticket the Erie *Dispatch*, published at the home of Mr. Rawle, says:

"If ever the Chief Magistrate of a State deserved a renomination, it is John F. Hartranft. There is not a single act of his administration that will not bear the closest scrutiny; and the people of this Commonwealth, whom he has served so faithfully and well, will be unworthy of themselves if they fail to approve this service at the ballot-box.

Our thanks are due the Convention for the handsome manner in which the claims of this section of the State have been recognized, and especially have the Republicans of Erie county cause for gratitude. While we could have had no ground for complaint if another candidate for State Treasurer had been nominated, yet we have a warm, personal interest in Mr. Rawle, and, knowing him to be pure and blameless in every relation of life, we feel that the Convention has selected the best of all the excellent gentlemen named for the position. It will be found, too, that the Republicans of this county will not content themselves with expressing their appreciation of the action of the Convention in words alone. They will register their approval at the ballot-box in a way that cannot be mistaken.

Mr. Rawle goes into the canvass with no political debts to pay. Beyond the Mayoralty of this city, which he is now holding for the second term, and to which he was elected without an opposing vote, he has never before been a candidate for office. The party has reason to congratulate itself that its nominee for Treasurer has never, and is not to-day, associated with any faction. He is entirely free from entangling alliances, and will, for that reason, command the full Republican vote.

WE see that William H. Armstrong is favorably mentioned for the vacant seat in Grant's cabinet. We are sure there could be no appointment made that would be more acceptable to the people of this State. He has the love of his own party, and the respect and confidence of all of both parties. He has represented this district (before it was changed) in Congress, and is a man of marked ability. This appointment would be a deserved tribute to the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and would greatly help and encourage us in the great contest we have on hand this fall. It would also give the lie to the Democratic twaddle about the third term, and give them no chance to demur about President Grant's sincerity in denying that he is, or ever was, a candidate for a third term.

PAPER MONEY vs. HARD MONEY.

The subject of finance has troubled the heads of legislators to such an extent since the panic came upon us, that theories are as numerous as office holders, for the solution of the great government problem. Every Senator and Congressman has a theory of his own. Politicians make theories to suit their constituency in order to make votes. The financial writers of the country have exhausted themselves; President Grant and his referees have proven themselves as children struggling with a matchless leviathan. All who have attempted seem to have failed. We believe the time has come when the theories of professional politicians and writers must be taken for what they are worth, and that the people are begining to see that their value is not considerable. The business men—not the politicians—are to be looked to for fair, strong, clear views on this troublesome question. Men who handle large amounts of money in legitimate occupations, who know their own needs and the needs of business men with whom they come in contact, who do not depend on the fluctuations of the stock board, or the votes of their party, are, it seems to us, about as reliable men for advise on this subject as can be found. With this view, we called on Colonel D. G. Bush of this place on Wednesday last and asked an interview. Col. Bush, it will be remembered, is largely connected with the lumber, agricultural and other interests in this part of the State, besides having extensive interests of the same kind in North Carolina, being at present engaged in building a railroad from Norfolk, Va., to Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

Col. Bush said the question to him seemed a very clear one, and easily answered, "as you will see when I state a few facts: In 1860 the circulating medium of our country, in the shape of paper money, was about $1,500,000,000 and the coin of our country at that time did not exceed $250,000,000.

In 1865, our circulating medium in the shape of paper money and its equivalents was about $2,200,000,000; in this year 1875, the circulating medium in the shape of paper money is about $800,000,000. From 1865 to the present time coin, as you know, has not circulated, and the quantity now in the U. S. is less than $200,000,000. It is a self evident proposition that labor is the source of wealth in all countries, and that the people thereof are divided into two classes—the one producers, the other consumers, the laboring class of course being the producers, and when the production is in excess of the consumption the country is in an equal proportion growing rich and the people are prospering. Manufacturing is the staple employment of our people and the average profit on capital employed in manufacture is about ten per cent. Manufacturers as a class are borrowers of money and when they have to pay more for the use of money than the profit they can make on it, they are compelled to close their establishments, and their employees immediately become consumers instead of producers.

From these elementary facts Col. Bush drew the following deductions: In 1865 when there was about $2,200,000,000 of circulating medium, money could be got on good securities at from five to six per cent. per annum; manufactures were carried on extensively and labor found ready employment, and the production of the country largely exceeded the consumption, and the country was rich and prosperous. Shortly after that the government began a system of contraction in the circulating medium and have carried it on until they have got it reduced to below $800,000,000 and the consequence is that instead of obtaining money at from 5 to 6 per cent. you have to pay from 10 to 20 per cent. for its use, and manufacturers being unable to make that per cent. on its use, are consequently compelled to close their establishments.

Here we asked why is it that money appears quoted at from two to four per cent.

That is an argument made by the contractionists without a sufficient knowledge of the facts. The bankers and brokers at the stock exchanges have a system of loaning their surplus funds that they do not have use for that day on "call," that is, A wants to use more money that day than he has; he goes to B, who has an overplus and borrows the amount that he wants and puts up government bonds, bank stocks or No. 1 railroad stock—bonds as collateral security and signs a power of attorney, authorizing the holder that if the loan be not paid when demanded, the holder may sell the pledged stock or bonds and repay himself the loan and all expenses incidental thereto. No one but a gambler in stocks, certainly no business man, carrying on a legitimate business, could safely borrow money in this way. The price paid for the money thus obtained is quoted in the papers and is published to the world as the price for the use of money. When a manufacturer borrows money, he wants to keep it a sufficient length of time to work up and turn into money his raw material and would embark in no business where he would have to re-negotiate his loans every week. When loans are taken for the length of time required by manufacturers, they have to pay the rates of interest I have before alluded to. It is preposterous to think that the same amount of business could be carried on in 1875, on two-thirds less circulating medium, than was required in 1865 when our population was perhaps one-fifth less than it is now, and when also the circulating medium which I have alluded to as being in existence in 1865 was confined to the northern states and had very little circulation in the South, and then was not more, apparently, than the wants of the North demanded.

We then asked, what remedy do you propose?

I would repeal the law passed in 1869 construing the word currency in the 5-20 bonds and pay them off as was intended at the time they were issued that they should be paid off in greenbacks. This would not increase the indebtedness of U. S.; it would only change from an interest bearing to a non-interest bearing form so much of the debt as is represented by the 5-20 bonds. This would increase the circulating medium and reduce the price of money.

But would not this put further off the time of resumption to specie payment? No. On the contrary, it would hasten it very rapidly. The production of coin in this country is about $60,000,000 per year; the amount sent to Europe to pay the interest on these bonds annually is from $66,000,000 to $70,000,000, thus taking out of the country more every year than is produced in it. Now, if these bonds were paid off as it was intended they should be, when issued, any time after five years from their date in greenbacks, it would stop this flow of coin to Europe, for their condition is that until they are paid off the interest is be paid in coin.

The conditions upon which the 5-20 bonds were issued was that the government reserved the right to redeem them in the currency of the country in five years from their date. This time would have expired in 1867. Take the minimum amount of coin $66,000,000 that would have been saved annually since (some eight years) it would have amounted by this time to $528,000,000 in coin that the government would have to resume on, which is more than was ever in this country at any one time, and more than double the quantity that is in it now—and this sum also would only have been the saving of what would have accrued to this country, had this policy been adopted at that time, and I would make greenbacks a legal tender for all debts.

Would not this be a hardship on the European bond holders?

No; the bonds were issued, commencing in 1862 and sold during the ensuing two years, at a time when 400 in coin was sent over to this country and with it a thousand dollars of greenbacks bought and with the $1,000 greenbacks they would buy a $1,000 bond, on which they have ever since been receiving 60 dollars a year in coin and would now get over 800 dollars in coin for the 400 originally invested.

What is the tendency of the contracting policy on the laboring classes?

It is to very much lessen the demand for labor, by contracting the means for giving it employment and thereby very much reducing the price. As we are a faster people than any of the European countries, and do more business in the same space of time, we require more circulating medium per capita than they do—and we have much less.

What amount of circulating medium do you think this country requires at the present time?

I think $2,500,000,000 would not be too much, but I should not be in favor of issuing that quantity all at once. I think the better plan would be to issue one hundred million and cancel 100,000,000 of bonds every three months until, all over the U. S. money could readily be had, on good security at six per cent.

STATE ITEMS.

—W. D. Newell died suddenly at Corry, on the 21st inst.

—Divorce cases are slack in Erie—only two cases on hand.

—A white rose is said to be growing in the top of a crab-apple tree in Reading.

—The *Sunday Free Press* of Scranton is prospering—it has five libel suits of hand.

—Many hotel keepers in Berks county will close their houses, owing to the high tariff for licences.

—The wife of Rev. Robert Sloss, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Titusville, died on the 26th inst.

—Hon. M. B. Lowry, of Erie, is doing a great deal for that city this spring in the way of new buildings.

—J. G. Howard died in Columbus, Warren county, recently, aged ninty-two years. He served in the war of 1812.

—As soon as a young potato sprout shows up in Waynesburg, it is tackled by a Colorado beetle and made short work of.

—The first weekly meeting of the Pennsylvania State Dairymen's Board of Trade, was held at City Hall, Meadville, on Tuesday.

—A Reading life insurance agent insured $140,000 worth of lives in Lancaster in one day, recently. What cheek that fellow must have.

—Mrs. James Henry, an insane woman of Henryville, Monroe county, burned herself to death on Monday, by setting fire to her clothing.

—The Snyder County Bank at Selinsgrove, suspended on Thursday last, on the alleged ground of a defalcation by the former Cashier, W. A. Mecker.

—Storekeepers in West Chester attract attention to their windows by exhibiting battle axes and other relics picked up in the battle-field at Brandywine in 1777.

—John B. Bratton, editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, has been sued for libel by a number of officers of the defunct Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Shippensburg.

—The Sharpsville *Advertiser* has put on a good looking new dress, and presents a fine appearance. It has a sharp nose for news, and keeps its readers well posted.

—The Brisbin brothers, of Osceola, are making arrangements for resuming the publication of their paper, the *Reveille*. Their office was entirely destroyed.

—A breach of promise case—damages $5,000—Jennie M. Eades against William Griffith—is the agitating topic in North East, Erie county, the home of the parties.

—On Sunday afternoon last a young man named Mowry, who resided with his parents near Jenner X Roads, Somerset county, was struck by lighting and instantly killed, the horse he was riding at the time meeting with the same fate. It appears that he had attended church service in the village named, and just before the storm concluded to ride home. He was caught in the rain before proceeding very far, and a flash of lightning descended which put at end to his existence.

BACK FROM THE SHADES.

Mr. G. B. Raum writes a letter from Harrisburg, Ill., to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, under date of May 10, in which he gives a strange account of the fate of one of the soldiers who was on the steamer General Lyon at the time she was burned off Cape Hatteras, in March, 1865, while on the way from Wilmington, N. C. It would add something to the probability of the story were the name of the island given which is asserted to have been his home for ten years. This is the story: "You, perhaps, have not forgotten the loss of the ill-fated steamer General Lyon, and the brave men who perished with her at sea, March 30, 1865. Many soldiers lost their lives in the burning vessel, while others sought refuge in the relentless waves and there found a grave. Of the many hundreds who were aboard the General Lyon but twenty-eight were known to have been saved. They were picked up by the steamer General Sedgwick four hours after the burning of the Lyon. The veterans of the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer, 205 in number, were passengers aboard the General Lyon. Five of those men were saved by the Sedgwick, and they reported the balance of their comrades as lost. After the lapse of more than ten years, however, one more of the passengers of that ill-starred vessel turns up at Guy's Hospital, London, England, and writes to his father, near Golconda, Ill., giving an account of himself. The name of this man is Henson G. Rains. He belonged to Company K, Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteers. After his term of service expired, he and his comrades were started home for muster out, and were furnished transportation on the steamer General Lyon. Very soon after sailing, the vessel encountered a storm off Cape Hatteras, and in the midst of it took fire and was totally destroyed. Rains leaped into the sea, and with Lieutenant Butler clung to a cabin door. They drifted upon the billows for four days without food or drink, and, more dead than alive, were picked up by a schooner and left on an island, where Butler died, and Rains remained ten years. In March last he escaped aboard the British man-of-war, Vengeance and was taken to London, and, being sick, was placed in Guy's Hospital. Application has been made to the Secretary of War to have our Minister at London requested by cable to have Rains cared for, and funds furnished him to return home."

ELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

Poetry.

THE BAR-TENDER'S STORY.

en I knowed him at first there was suthin—
sort of general air—
t was very particular pleasin',
d what you might call debonair.
aware that expression is Frenchy,
d rather high dady perhaps;
ch accounts that I have the acquaintance
several quality chaps.

such is the way they converses,
t, speakin' of this here young man.
arently natur' has shaped him
a sort of a liberal plan,
guv him good looks and good language
d manners expressin' with vim,
elief in hisself, and that others
s just as good fellows as him.

e noticed (I'm rather observin')
at them as is cheerfulest here
sort that is seldomest given
indulgin' theirselves in the fear
they ain't been thought of sufficient,
atever's the company by,
at somebody, somehow or other,
oppin' 'em onto the sly.

his chap that I mention was pleasin'
d neither stuck up or stuck down;
was thought to be jolly agreeable
enever he went around town:
ed to come in for his beverage
te regular every night;
took considerable interest
nixing the thing about right.

e got to increasin' doses,
took 'em more often, he did;
growed on him faster and faster
into a bummer he slid.
grieved to observe this here feller
ovin' hisself down the grade,
lectured him unto it sometimes
he risk of its spilin' the trade.

t he got thunderin' unsteady,
he lost his respect for hisself.
ll his high notions of honor
bundled away on the shelf.
times he was dreadful remorseful.
never he'd stop for to think,
e'd swear to reform hisself frequent,
end it by taking a drink.

saved that young man? A woman!
done it in the singlarest way.
ne to the bar-room one evenin'
hadn't been drinkin' that day,)
t hisself down to a table
a terrible sorrowful race,
sot there groanin repeated
callin' hisself a gone case.

s thinkin' and thinkin' and thinkin'
cussin hisself and his fate,
ded his thinkin' as usual
rderin' a Bourbon straight.
holdin' the glass in his fingers,
n into the place from the street
came a young gal like a spirit,
a face that was powerful sweet.

e glided right up to the table
took the glass gently away,
e said to him, "George it is over;
nly a woman to-day!
ed you once in my anger,
come to you lowly and meek,
an't live without my darling;
ught I was strong, but I'm weak.

ound in a terrible bondage,
I come, love, to share it with you;
shame in the deed! I can bear it!
t least to my love I am true;
urned from the home of my childhood,
I come to lover and friend,
comfort, contentment and honor;
'll stay to the terrible end.

hunger and want in the future!
share them with you and not shrink?
gether we'll join in the pleasures,
roes and the dangers of drink."
e raised up the glass firm and steady,
er face was as pale as the dead—
to wine and the joy of carousals,
ongs and the laughter," she said.

riz up, his face like a tempest,
ook the glass out of her hand,
ng it away stern and savage—
tell you his manner was grand!
says: "I have done with it, Nelly,
rn from the ways I have trod,
live to be worthy of you, dear,
p me a merciful God!

e saved me, my love and my darling,
noble and womanly plan;
to your home till I seek you
grab and the strength of a man!"
* * * * *
at same feller last Monday,
ng nobby and handsome and game;
wheelin' a vehicle gen'lemen,
baby was into the same.

THANKFULNESS.

d, I thank Thee who hast made
e earth so bright;
of splendor and of joy,
anty and light;
ay glorious things are here,
oble and right.

k Thee, too, that Thou hast made,
y to abound;
y gentle thoughts and deeds
cling us around;
the darkest spot on earth
me love is found.

k Thee more that all our joy
touched with pain;
adows fall on brightest hours,
at thorns remain;
t earth's bliss may be our guide,
d not our chain.

ou knowest, Lord, how soon
r weak heart clings,
iven n joys, tender and true,
t all with wings,
we see, gleaming on high,
iner things.

Thee, Lord, that Thou hast kept
e best in store;
e enough, yet not too much
long for more;
ing for a deeper peace
t known before.

Thee, Lord, that here our souls,
ough amply blest,
ver find, although they seek.
perfect rest—
r shall until they lean
Jesus' breast.

Our Story Teller.

KISS IN THE DARK.

't some one mark my lines for
e. My quilting looks very much
Partington's turpentine walks,"
y Norris raised a pretty, laugh-
to the assembled company, which
l of the elite of Brownsville,
lower strata. The little village
no of its numbers as it did of
y girls and Mrs. Goodwin was
to have her quilt finished by fair
r by foul, and being desperate,
pled Brownsville for her quilting
the usual gossip was at its height
was interrupted by the appeal of
rris to Mrs. Goodwin, whose in-
was to have every line perfect,
ep of social machine in run-
ler. So she bustled about and
Mar to work again.

ader," said Jennie Haskins, "if
zier is coming to-day?"

iness knows! She is terribly fash-
and aristocratic," returned one
er set.

"Oh, she is coming," interrupted the hostess; "she promised me not to fail, she is such a quiet, undemonstrative little thing that she will accomplish a good deal even if she does come late."

"She wouldn't be fashionable and like city people, if she came as early as the rest," put in another of the lower strata. "For my part, I wish she would stay away entirely. We can live without such stuckup—"

The sentence remained unfinished, for at that moment the lovely face of Miss Frazier looked in upon them with a pleasant smile. In her quiet manner she had glided in at a side door, removed her hat and gloves without disturbing the hostess, and then surprised them. Mrs. Goodwin greeted her warmly, and as usual, with much fuss and bustle, she was seated at the quilt, where her slight, deft fingers, as Mrs. Goodwin had predicted, soon began to trace line after line in her exquisite and neat fashion, and to outdo many who had come earlier.

All the people who could be picked into pieces, were, and Brownsville had to pass through the social feminine mangle customary upon such occasions, and yet, strange to say, survived. After tea the gathering of the rustic swains began. Among them came handsome Dr. Collins and his old bachelor friend, Dr. Peters. Of course the entire unmarried portion of the other sex were setting their caps for the handsome young physician, and were doing all they could to increase his vanity and spoil him generally. Upon the present occasion he joined right merrily in the country games, romped with Mary Norris, and paid more than one forfeit upon her red, pouting lips. Indeed, he seemed to revel in sweets, for the most of the girls, though making a show of resentment when he kissed them, evidently sought or challenged such liberties—all but quiet, little Mary Frazier. She stole into out-of-the-way corners, and more than once slipped out of the hands of those who sought to drag her into their plays. It was whispered again that she was too aristocratic to mingle with the common herd, though in truth, from having been reared in a city she was unprepared to permit such liberties. Her extremely delicate nature shrunk from becoming public property. Her lips were reserved for him who should win her love, and were not to be desecrated. But that she had cast longing eyes upon the handsome physician was not to be denied. Yet, even the most careful observer has not been able to detect the fact—a higher color or sudden bounding of the heart at the sound of his voice when he addressed her in tones always deferential and polite, as if he was just a little frozen or awed by her manner.

Mirth reigned fast and furious as the evening advanced. Chairs were overturned in the boisterous game of blind man's buff, while dresses and sashes suffered sadly. The doctor, seeing Mary Norris dash out of the front door, followed her, resolved (upon the spur of the moment) to seize the time to disclose his love. Such an event had been one of the things of the future, if at all. Until now he had not given much thought to it, but her saucy black eyes, and sweet, warm kisses had completed his enthrallment. Out under the vine-covered porch of the Goodwin cottage, where he could distinctly trace the out lines of his love in her fleecy-white dress, he followed, and gaining her side whispered:

"Mary, I must leave now. I have a patient to visit to-night, but I cannot tear myself away without telling you how much I love you."

One little hand was clinging to the trellis as he spoke, and dimly tracing the coveted member, he forcibly possessed himself of it, while his other arm stole around her slender waist. With an air of timid surprise, all unlike the usual demonstrations of Mary Norris, the young girl dropped her head and murmured:

"I—I—did not think—"

"You did not think I loved you! Is that it, my sweet girl? Well, I do most sincerely. But, Mary, I am no adept at love making, and I presume I am very brusque. Yet, will you be my wife?"

"Surely you cannot mean it. You have never shown me the slightest preference,' was whispered back, as her head dropped still lower.

"Never shown the slightest preference! Is it possible that under my careless and light exterior you did not detect a more serious meaning? But I am awaiting my answer," and he bent down to catch the timid "Yes."

The night was moonless and dark—so much so that the doctor could not see, as he longed to do, the blushing face of his Mary. He kissed at random, and being determined to leave the seat of betrothal on her lips, kissed first her ear and then her cheek, and after meandering all about at last settled upon her sweet lips, which were turned temptingly upward.

"God bless you!" he whispered. "To-morrow evening I may come and see you, I suppose, and then we can adjust our happy future?"

Just then the shouts of some lasses who had been chased out of the back door and around the graveled walks, by their rustic admirers, startled the lovers. Dr. Collins kissed his affianced again, and dashed off before he was discovered. Of course he "walked upon air," and it is quite likely his prescription for the invalid was a little mixed. But after he had gained the quiet of his own room he lay awake for a long time reflecting upon the stupendous step he had taken. Somehow he half regretted that he had been so hasty, as he communed with himself.

"I am afraid," he thought, "that my mother and sisters will think her a bit hoydenish. But it cannot be denied that she is beautiful and shrewd, and if transplanted into better soil will improve. How she seemed to melt when she found I loved her, and how changed were her manners. I confess that I expected her to accept my wooing with her old-time, half-defiant and saucy flash. But lo! she became sweetly womanly, tender and gentle. I could feel her pliant form tremble and thrill in my arms, and her timid 'yes' was given almost with a sob—By Jove! I had no idea the child loved me so much, and I shall always be good to the sweet girl. She shall be the very apple of my eye."

With this resolve Dr. Collins floated into dream-land, to rehearse over again the little love passage in the rustic porch of Mrs. Goodwin's and beneath the twining morning glory vines. The following day passed for him with leaden feet. He longed to see Mary Norris in her new character of his affianced bride. That she would be genteel and sweet with him, now that they are engaged, he did not doubt, and he felt that he should like her better when a trifle toned down. So the early shadows of evening found him at the door of the Norris mansion. Mary was at the piano. He could distinguish her voice in some peculiar strain. No doubt this was only a ruse to cover her natural confusion. A servant showed him in and he instantly discovered that Mary was not alone. A masculine friend from a neighboring village was devotedly leaning over her turning the music. The closing of the door announced him. Mary started up from the instrument, and without the slightest deepening of the roses upon her cheeks, and as simply and naturally as ever, came forward, greeted him and introduced "her friend, Mr. Commings."

The hot blood surged into the cheeks of the doctor, and he attempted to express his disappointment and ardor with one eloquent glance; but it fell entirely short of its mark. No answering expressions came back to him. As if unconscious of their new and dear relation to each other, Mary Norris ran on in merry jest and raillery, until he became thoroughly out of humor, and espoused the contrary side of everything, and at an early hour took his departure. When in the hall, where the girl accompanied him, he turned upon her with words of reproach.

"How could you admit that fellow to-night, when you expected me?"

"I beg your pardon, Dr. Collins," she replied, with her saucy black eyes dancing. "You are very much mistaken. I did not expect you to-night, and that 'fellow' is one of my dearest friends."

"Mary, you are trifling with me. Have you forgotten what transpired in the veranda only last night?"

"What veranda?"

"That of Mrs. Goodwin's to be sure."

"You must be insane, doctor, or are laboring under some hallucination. I was not in Mrs. Goodwin's veranda with you for a single moment last night; and if you made any engagements with any young lady at that time and place, it was not with your humble servant?"

"Not with you!" he gasped, pale to the lips. "Who the deuce was it, then, I should like to know?"

"I can't say. You should not be so careless, doctor. No doubt some fair Brownsville girl is this moment looking her eyes out while you are wasting time with me. But I must go back, or Charley will be jealous. Yet stay. I have one trifling bit of confidence for you. We are engaged."

"Certainly. Don't I know it," he exclaimed, seizing her hand with radiant face.

"Knew it, and had the audacity to call my Charley 'a fellow,' and to be angry because I did not deny myself to him on account of your stupidity in thinking that under Mrs. Goodwin's porch you had promised this visit. Oh! goodness, what a coquette you must believe me to be."

His hands fell away from her's suddenly, and his voice was husky, as he answered:

"I congratulate you. Good night."

Out in the silent and dull village street he ground his teeth, and used some very intricate and harsh words against himself; the worst of which perhaps was that he might be considered "an ass." He went directly to his office, and Dr. Peters noticed the change in his manner, and kindly inquired what was the matter.

"Any bad news, my boy," he asked jocosely. "You look as though you'd been having a case of double conniptions, and did not know what to do with them."

"I'm an unmitigated fool, that's all. I've gone and engaged myself."

"To be married? Not that, hey?"

"Yes, just that, old fellow," and he sank into the chair with a most disgusted air.

Dr. Peters looked at him for a moment, and then burst into an uncontrolable fit of laughter.

"Why, the deuce take it," said he, as soon as he could get his breath, "one would think you were doomed to be hung. I give you my word that if I had gone as far as you have, I should try and look more cheerful."

"Good heavens, how can I? Listen for a few moments. As I said before, I am engaged to be married, but I swear to you I don't know to whom!"

The old physician sat up, his face suddenly elongated, and he stared at his partner in pills with one-eyed astonishment. Presently he said, as to himself:

"The boy is mad as a March hare."

"No, I am not—wish to thunder I was."

He related minutely everything that had occurred under the porch and screening vines at Mrs. Goodwin's, and continued:

"Whoever I mistook for Mary Norris evidently believes in and loves me. She solemnly yielded herself to my caresses as my betrothed wife, thinking that I worshipped her and her only. Dr. Collins groaned and run his fingers through his hair until each particular fibre stood on end. His partner vainly attempted to control his risibles. One glance at the disconsolate visage of his friend was too much, and he let off a roar that shook the very foundations of Brownsville, and it was a good quarter hour before he could sufficiently control himself to give his friend the comfort and advice he needed.

"No doubt," was the reply, "it is a laughing matter, and its ridiculous side exceedingly funny. And now, as a gentleman and a man of honor, what am I to do?"

Doctor Peters wiped his eyes, settled himself to consider for a time before replying, and then said;

"If I were in your place I should first find out to whom I was engaged, and if she proved agreeable or desirable, I should marry her, unless my heart was firmly set on Mary Norris."

"Fortunately that spell is broken. I see that I was merely infatuated. Besides, I find that she is already engaged. But that does not matter now. Suppose that I find the young lady the reverse of my expectations and hopes, what shall I do then?"

"Make yourself so devlish disagreeable and exacting that you drive her to the extremity of jilting you."

"That advice is very sound, no doubt but how in the name of common sense am I to find the girl?"

"You'd make a poor detective. Evidently her name is Mary. If I understand you correctly, you called her that alone, with a few pet epithets thrown in."

"I had not thought of that."

"Well, think over all the girls in town by the name of Mary, and the one most likely to be she. Then visit her at once. There is Mary Carter."

"It wasn't she," interrupted Dr. Collins, with a gesture of disgust.

"How do you know? Remember you proposed in the dark."

"Don't you think I should know if I was hugging a saw-log? Didn't I tell you her form was slight, and delicately moulded?"

"Oh, if you had ocular demonstration of the fact, I yeild. Might it have been Mary Lewic?"

"No. She is too tall."

"Then clearly, it is as I suspected—Mary Frazier—and I congratulate you my dear boy, for having so stumbled upon a happy fate in the dark. She is without doubt, the dearest little woman in the world, and a perfect lady withal."

The handsome face of the young physician cleared, and he reddened visibly, as he answered:

"I had not thought of her other than to admire her gentle and sweet manner, and her radiant, intellectual face. Somehow she is always so reticent and retiring that I have found it rather hard to get on with her."

"If you had been better read in the ways of women, this alone would have convinced you that she was more interested in you than she was willing to acknowledge, even to herself."

"A thousand thanks, Doc. I confess that you have helped me wonderfully, and if it is indeed the lovely Mary Frazier by whom I believed myself greatly beloved, I will try not to be wholly miserable."

The next evening, according to the advice he had recived, Dr. Collins called on Miss Frazier. As she arose to greet him, a sudden uplifting of a pair of soft brown eyes, and the up-surging of the tell-tale blood thoroughly convincing him that he was upon the right track.

"Of course," he said, taking her little hand and looking down into her timid and blushing face, "you expected me last night?"

"Certainly; and I presume I ought to give you a lecture for not coming," she replied, smiling sweetly through the roses.

"I most surely deserve it. But you are aware one is never certain of a physician. His time is not always at his own command, and you must be sure that only very pressing engagements could keep me from this dearer one."

He blushed as he said these words, though he found it no hard task to seek the lips of the lovely girl. Dr. Peters, Mary Norris and 'her Charley' danced not many months afterwards at the wedding of Mary Frazier and Dr. Collins, and who could not help drawing comparisons between the two, and most favorable to his own sweet, gentle wife. And as the years go by he never ceases to thank the fate for the rare gift bestowed upon him in the dark.

LOST FOR A LIFE TIME.

The Story of a Search for a Stolen Child in the Olden Times.

Some thirty years ago John Quincy Adams attracted considerable attention in Congress by a strong speech in favor of a bill introduced by B. A. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, which provided that one square mile of the land then occupied by the Miami Indians, embracing the house and improvements of Frances Slocum, should be granted in fee to her and her heirs forever. The bill became a law, and she occupied this special reserve until her death in the spring of 1847.

The history of this woman was remarkable. She was the daughter of a Quaker who lived in the Wyoming Valley during the Revolution. Several months after the massacre of 1778 she was caught up by a party of marauding Delaware Indians, who got off before any attempt could be made to rescue her. She was five years old at this time About a month later her father was shot dead by the Indians while at work in a field near his house. Knowing that he was gone to his eternal rest the widow in time became reconciled to her loss, but she could never forget her child, the last sight of which was when she was in the arms of a brawny Indian, struggling and calling piteously upon her parent to come to her help.

The sons of Mrs. Slocum became prosperous business men, and after the close of the Revolution they used every effort to recover their lost sister. In 1784 two of them visited Niagara where a large number of Indians were gathered, made diligent inquiries and offered liberal rewards for any information of her. They prosecuted the search for several weeks and returned home with the impression that she was dead.

The mother, however, could not be persuaded that such was the case, and four years later the Slocums spent several months in the West among the Indian agents and traders, publicly offering five-hundred dollars to any one who would give any authentic information of the fate of their sister, but their success was no better than before. A similar expedition was undertaken in 1797 by four of the brothers, with the same result. As in the Ross case, the search brought numbers of stolen children to light, but none was the one particularly wanted.

Mrs. Slocum never lost faith in her daughter's existence. She believed she was somewhere waiting to be clasped in her arms, and she continued the search with scarcely any intermission until 1807 when she died, her children promising her to use every effort to learn what had become of the little one abducted nearly thirty years before. They faithfully carried out this pledge, and in 1826 made a long and expensive journey to upper Sandusky to see a woman who, there was no reason to hope, was the one for whom they were searching. Disappointed again, they finally came to the conclusion that Frances was dead, and the search ended.

In the month of January 1835, Colonel George W. Ewing, a gentleman connected with the public service among the Indians, and able to speak several of their languages, was benighted near an Indian town known as the Deaf Man's Village, on a branch of the Wabash. He applied for lodging, and was hospitably received at a respectable dwelling. He was fatigued and unwell, and after eating lay down upon some skins in the corner. The household consisted of a venerable women and a number of children, all of whom treated her with the greatest deference, and who departed to their own rooms.

As Colonel Ewing lay upon his pallet he watched the old lady moving about, and noticed particularly the color of her skin and hair. The result of the scrutiny convinced him that she was a white woman, and he opened a conversation with her. She admitted that his suspicions were correct. She said that she was stolen by the Indians when a very small child, and she carefully concealed that fact from these of her own race whom she met for fear that her relatives would come and take her away. She was now so old that she felt she could not live much longer, and if any of her friends were living she would be glad to see them. In short, she was Frances Slocum, and she remembered distinctly the name of her father, though her own given name was forgotten.

Colonel Ewing was so impressed with her narrative that he addressed a long letter, giving the full particulars, to the postmaster at Lancaster, Pa. He had never heard of the Slocums, but he judged from certain answers made by the old lady that her home was somewhere in that State.

The letter reached its destination, but when the postmaster came to read it he concluded it a hoax and flung it aside, among some waste papers, where it lay for two years. At the end of that time the postmaster died, and his widow in overhauling his effects came upon Colonel Ewing's letter. She had never heard the name of Slocum, but thinking there was something in it, she sent the missive to the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, a copy of which, containing the letter, fell into the hands of Rev. Samuel Bowman, who was intimately acquainted with the Slocum family, and he mailed a paper to her brother, who lived in Wilkesbarre.

The reception of the letter threw the whole community into excitement, there being not a particle of doubt as to the identity of Frances. As two years had passed since the letter was written, and as it stated that the old lady at that time was under a premonition of death, an inquiry was addressed to Colonel Ewing, by John J. Slocum, the nephew of Frances. A prompt reply, dated at Logansport, came to hand saying that the old lady was still alive, and would be glad to see them. The letter contained minute directions as to the course they were to take to reach her, arrangements were at once made to do so. Mr. Isaac Slocum and Mrs. Mary Town, brother and sister of Frances, resided in Ohio, but not in the same neighborhood. Joseph Slocum of Wilkesbarre, another brother, started in his carriage, taking his sister, while Isaac went in advance, it being agreed that they should meet at Deaf Man's Village. Isaac reached the place ahead of the others, and, accompanied by an interpreter, made a call upon the lady, who received them pleasantly, but evidently with suspicion. The brother found her to all appearances a perfect Indian, but he had fixed in his mind an unerring test of her identity. Previous to her being carried away, fifty-nine years before, her brother Ebenezer had crushed the forefinger of her left hand with a hammer. Taking hold of her hand and raising it, Isaac saw the disfigurement. "What caused that?" he asked. "My brother struck it with a hammer a long time ago," was the answer.

He remained some time in conversation, but the woman did not seem at ease, and he returned to the village of Peru to await the arrival of his brother and sister. When they came the three made her another visit, she treated them with the same kindness as before, but was stoical and unmoved, and when she saw tears in their eyes and every indication of a coming "scene" she looked anything but pleased. The only time she showed any signs of emotion was when she was asked her name. She replied it was forgotten. "Is it Frances?" Her dusky features suddenly lit up and she nodded her head "yes, yes, Franca, Franca." The visit was prolonged for several days, and some months latter was repeated, some of the nieces and nephews joining the party.

On the day when little Frances was captured, forty-nine years before, she was carried through the woods, and a final halt was made near the Genesee river. In the following spring she was taken to Sandusky, where she stayed until autumn, where her Indian friends removed to Niagara, where she lived a year. In accordance with the nomadic habits of her people, her home was continually changed. Her greatest dread was being discovered by her relatives and taken away, and there is no doubt that when the weary mother was hunting up and down the earth, she more than once came within hail of her lost child, who carefully avoided her. It was fortunate they never met.

Frances had been married to a Miama, by whom she had four children. She was wealthy and held in the highest veneration by her tribe and descendants, many of the latter being around her. After a time she seemed to form quite an attachment for her brothers, who, of course, were old men, and she offered them half her land if they would live near her. They in turn pressed her to join them further east, but she thanked them and declined. She was an Indian in everything except birth, and such she lived and died.

Loss by Weeds and Insects.

It is estimated that the value of produce annually raised in this country is $2,500,000,000 of which amount nearly or quite one-fifth, or $500,000,000, is lost, according to the *American Naturalist*, from the attacks of injurious plants and animals. A single campaign of the army worm costs the farmers of Massachusetts $250,000 worth of grass. Missouri alone loses from fifteen to twenty million dollars annually from insect depredations. The annual damage to the apple and pear crop from the codling moth amounts to several million dollars and the work of the curculio is equally costly. A partial remedy is to be found in a close study of insect habits, with a view to ascertaining what insects they are which hold the depredators in check to destroy them. It is hardly possible to estimate the havoc annually wrought by the grasshopper and the potato beetle, for example; and any bird or insect which would reduce such pests would be a substantial benefactor to the farmer. As to the "injurious plants," or in the common vernacular, weeds, the only method that is feasable is to kill them at their very germination by means of

proper agricultural machines. The "Country Gentleman" affirms that the annual growth of weeds in this country amounts to eight million tons, or enough to load a compact train of wagons long enough to span the globe. Precisely how the "Country Gentleman" arrives at this very definite estimate we are at a loss to determine; but it would certainly be better for the farmer if the weeds were actually loaded into the "compact train of wagons" referred to, rather than to have them to choke his crops and leave an unwelcome legacy of liberally sown seed for future seasons. Farmers have only to consult their own experience to realize the extent to which the depredations of weeds and insects are carried, and any measures which tend to even partial extirpation of these pests are worth the trying.

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It is not because your heart is mine—not only—
Mine alone;
It is not because you chose me, weak and lonely,
For your own;
Not because the earth is fairer, and the skies
Spread above you
Are more radiant for the shining of your eyes,
That I love you!

It is not because the world's perplexed meaning
Grows more clear,
And the parapets of heaven, with angels leaning,
Seems more near;
And Nature sings of praise with all her voice
Since your's spoke,
Since with my silent heart that now rejoices,
Love awoke.

Nay, not even because your hand holds heart and life
At your will,
Soothing, hushing all its discord, making strife
Calm and still;
Teaching Trust to fold her wings, nor ever roam
From her nest;
Teaching Love that her securest, safest home
Must be rest.

But because this human love, though true and sweet;
Yours and mine—
Has been sent by Love more tender, more complete,
That it leads our hearts to rest at last in heaven,
Far above you,
Do I take thee as a gift that God has given—
And I love you!

Tight Check Reins.

At one of the meetings of the society for the protection of animals the opinion was expressed that the use of very tight check reins on draft horses, designed to make them look spruce, and to hold their heads up like carriage horses, was gradually going out of fashion with us. An individual who professes to know all about it, says if a horse pulling a load finds a check rein holding back his head, he cannot throw his weight in his collar, and is hindered from giving his body that position which is the most natural and effective. He has to pull by the strength of his muscles only; the weight of his body is lost and so much pulling strength thrown away, while what remains is exerted at a great expenditure of the horse's powers and health, to say nothing of his comfort. The consequence is that his limbs and muscles become strained and distorted, his knees are bowed forward and his hocks backward. If a man pulls a load by a strap across his schoulders, he bends his head and chest forward, and relieves his legs; a horse does the same when he can, and ought always to be allowed to do so. In addition, tying up a horse's head in this way, will interfere with his breathing and the circulation of the blood in the head, while the heart and lungs are excited by work. This makes the horse uncomfortable, restless and irritable; and his head aches and pains him and he gets many a violent jag and blow just because his driver cannot understand the cause of his restlessness. I have seen many horses standing at public housedoors and other places in this uneasy state and by and by set off in their desire to get home and be unharnessed, when the driver had rushed out and punished the horse for his own error. The same writer enlarges also of course upon the influence of the tight check rein in straining the muscles of the horses neck, thus tiring him out and making him restless. He declares that the horse will sometimes rest the weight of his head on the rein, stretching his mouth, to escape the other torment, and that many splendid horses incessantly toss their head and champ their mouths into a foam from the intolerable uneasiness of the tight check-rein.

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5 cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

WE KEEP ON HAND

all kinds of

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

which we sell in any quantity desired. Call at this office.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP.

Enquire at this office.

COLLECTOR'S SALE

BLANKS.

75 cts per hundred 12 cts per dozen.

☞ Sent post paid to any address on receipt of price.

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,
$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Medicines.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson's, & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

James C. Williams,

(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c.

PURE WINE AND LIQUORS

for medicinal purposes

SHOULDER BRACES,

TRUSSES & SUPPORTERS in great variety.

Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

JAMES C. WILLIAMS.

BLATCHLEY'S

B

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you, will be promptly furnished by addressing, with stamp,

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia Pa.
Vol. 7 No. 9-9m.

A FORTUNE IN IT. Every family buys it. Sold by Agents. Address, G. S. WALKER, Erie, Pa. 21-4w

$20 DAILY TO AGENTS. 85 new articles and the best Family Paper in America, with two $5.00 Chromos, free. AM. M'F'G. CO., 300 Broadway, New York. 21-4w

Miscellaneous.

POND'S
EXTRACT

CHILDREN.—No family can afford to be without Pond's Extract, Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains, are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

FEMALE WEAKNESSES.—It always relieves pain in back and loins, fullness and pressing pain in the head, nausea, vertigo.

IN LEUCORRHŒA—It has no equal. All kinds of ulcerations to which ladies are subject are promptly cured. Fuller details in book accompanying each bottle.

PILES.—Blind or bleeding—meet prompt relief and ready cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

VARICOUSE VEINS.—It is the only sure cure.

KIDNEY DISEASES.—It has no equal for permanent cure.

BLEEDING from any cause. For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs, and elsewhere.

TOOTHACHE, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved, and often permanently cured.

POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, 98 Malden Lane, New York. 21-4t

MANHOOD! HOW LOST,
HOW RESTORED.

JUST PUBLISHED BY DR. LEWIS (256 PAGES) FIFTH EDITION OF 40,000 COPIES.

THE MEDICAL COMPANION AND GUIDE TO HEALTH, on the radical cure of Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc., and the Venereal and Syphilimets Maladies, with plain and clear directions for the Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all diseases of the skin, such as Scurvy, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, and Pimples on the Face and Body, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

The celebrated author, in the admirable Treatise, clearly demonstrates from a forty years' successful practice that the alarming consequence of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, can be effectually cured, cheaply, privately, and radically. This book should be in the hands of every youth and man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope. Price 50 cents. Address DR. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach St., New York. 21-4w

AGENTS WANTED.

Men or women. $34 a week. Proof furnished. Business pleasant and honorable with no risk. A 16 page circular and Valuable Samples free. ☞ Send your address on postal card. Don't delay but write at once to
F. M. REED, 8 1ST ST., NEW YORK.

WHEREVER it has BEEN TRIED

JURUBEBA

has established itself a perfect regulator and sure remedy for disorders of the system arising from improper action of the Liver and Bowels.

It is not a Physic, but, by stimulating the secretive organs, gently and gradually removes all impurities, and regulates the entire system.

IT IS NOT A DOCTORED BITTERS, but is a

VEGETABLE TONIC

which assists digestion, and thus stimulates the appetite for food necessary to invigorate the weakened or inactive organs, and give strength to all the vital forces.

IT CARRIES ITS OWN RECOMMENDATION, as the large and rapidly increasing sales testify. Price One Dollar a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Agents. 21-4w

THE BEST
PRAIRIE LANDS
IN
IOWA AND NEBRASKA,
FOR SALE BY
The Burlington & Missouri River
RAILROAD CO.,
On Ten Year's Credit at 6 per cent. Interest.

ONE MILLION ACRES in Iowa and Southern Nebraska.

The finest country in the world to combine Farming and Stock Raising. The SOIL is rich and easily cultivated; CLIMATE warm; SEASONS long; Taxes low and EDUCATION Free. No payments required on principal till FIFTH year, and then ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR UNTIL PAID.

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Sold at important stations on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, and cost of same refunded when land is bought.

HALF FARE to families of purchase, and LOW FREIGHTS on household goods and farm stock.

TWENTY PER CENT. premium for cultivation.

LARGE DISCOUNT for Cash within one, two and three years.

PRODUCTS WILL PAY FOR LAND AND IMPROVEMENTS LONG BEFORE THE PRINCIPAL BECOMES DUE.

"The so-called destitution in Nebraska lies in the fa western region, beyond the lands of the B. & M. R. R Co."

☞ For circulars that will describe fully these lands, and the terms of sale, apply to or address,

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Burlington, Iowa, for Iowa lands,
or or Lincoln Neb., for Nebraska lands.
CHAS. S. MOCKS,
Lewistown, Pa. 21-3m

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, May 1st, 1875.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$353,020 32
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	24,750 00
Due from approved reserve agts	27,389 02
" " other National Banks	3,721 54
" " State Banks and Bankers	23,842 21
Real Estate Furniture and Fixtures	25,813 56
Current Expense & Taxes paid	4,217 97
Premiums paid	34 92
Checks and other Cash Items	8,869 40
Bills of other National Banks	6,523 00
Fractional Currency (includ'g Nickel)	883 57
Legal Tender Notes	27,388 00
Redemption fund with U S Treasurer	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500 00
	$610,853 51

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	45,000 00
Other undivided profits	12,229 80
National Bank Notes outstanding	90,000 00
Individual Deposits subject to check	89,444 54
Time Certificates of Deposit	241,552 38
Due to other National Banks	30,674 52
" State Banks and Bankers	1,952 47
	$610,853 51

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss:
County of Centre }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bellefonte, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 9th day of March, 1875.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, N. P

Correct Attest:
E. C. HUMES,
ADAM HOY, } DIRECTORS.
W. P. HUMES,
20-3t

CLOTHING & DRY GOODS.

Mammoth Clothing Store!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING! CLOTHING

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

Having in addition to his extensive Dry Goods Store, taken the room formerly occupied by Abram Sussman, fitted it up and filled it completely with THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOTHING ever opened in Bellefonte, is now prepared to accommodate everybody, and to

Guarantee Bargains,

in the line of clothing — such as have never been offered in this section of the State. He has now in his store,

MEN'S SUITS—varying in price from	$6 to $40 00
BOY'S SUITS " " "	$4 to $18 00
OVER COATS—every grade	At cost
DRESS COATS—varying in price from	$6 to $15 00
PANTS " " "	$1 50 to $8 00
VESTS " " "	50 cts to $6 00

and every description of GENTLEMEN'S EURNISHING GOODS.

TWO ROOMS FULL OF GOODS.

Connected with his clothing store in the adjoining room he will continue the

Dress Goods Department,

in which every conceivable description of Dress and Dry Goods, from the

FINEST SILKS TO THE CHEAPEST CALICOS,

as well as

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

to-gether with a

FULL LINE OF CARPETS

of any grade, will be kept constantly on hand. His prices will be made to suit

THE TIMES

and he will guarantee the fullest satisfaction to every customer.

☞ Polite and accommodating clerks will take pleasure in showing you the goods.

vol7no7-1y Nos. 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE

S. A. BREW & SON, GROCERIES, &c.

S. A. BREW & SON,

SUCCESSOR TO FRYBERGER & MORAN,

GROCERS.

Next Door to the Post Office,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

WE will take all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE in exchange for goods in our line.

WE have a nice lot of ELEGANT LAKE HERRING,—will sell them at cost to close out.

WE are making a specialty of the following goods from now, Sept. 1st, to Dec. 1st, 1874.

Breakfast Bacon,
Plain Meats,
Sugar Cured Shoulders,
Sugar Cured Ham,
Salt in Sacks and Barrels,
Floor Oil Cloth,
And Crockery Ware.

COME AND SEE OUR STORE.

4-tf S. A. BREW & SON.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 15, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	12,55 p
"	" " Harrisb'g	5.00
"	" " Williamsp't	9,15
"	"arr. at Lock Haven	10.20
"	" " Buffalo	3.55 p
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11.55
"	" Harrisburg	4.25
"	" Williamsport	8,35
"	" Lock Haven	9,45
"	" Renovo	11,10
"	" arr. at Erie	8.05
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8.00
"	" Harrisburg	1.25
"	" Williamsport	6.20
"	" arr. at Lock Haven	7.30
LOCK HAVEN Accom.	leaves Harris'g	9.1
"	" " Wmsp't	2,05
"	" " leaves Lock Haven	3.10

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven	6.4
"	" " Williamsp't	7.55
"	" arr. at Harrisb'g	12.1
"	" " Philadelphia	4.15
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11. 2
"	" " Renovo	8.25
"	" " Lock Haven,	9.45
"	" " Williamsp't,	10.5
"	" arr. at Harrisburg	2.30
"	" arr. at Phila	6.5
FAST LINE	leaves Emporium	8.55
"	" " Renover	10.4
"	" " Lock Haven	11.5
"	" " Williamsport	1.1
"	" arr at Harrisburg	4.5
"	" " Philadelphia	8.0
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven	11.
"	" " Williamsport	12.5
"	" arr at Harrisburg	4.0
"	" " Philadelphia	7.

Mail East connect east and west at Erie L. S. & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. W.

Mail West with east and west trains on & M. S. R. W. and at Corry with Oil and Allegheny R. R. W.

Erie Mail and Elmira Mail make close connections at Williamsport with N. C. trains north, and at Harrisburg with N. W. trains south.

WM. A. BALDWIN, Ge

BALD EAGLE VALLEY DIVISION

STATIONS.	MLS.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone		8
East Tyrone	1	8
Bald Eagle	5	8
Hannah	10	8
Fort Matilda	14	9
Martha	17	9
Julian	21	9
Unionville	26	9
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9
Milesburg	31	9
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9
Leave Bellefonte	33	9
Milesburg	31	10
Curtin	34	10
Mount Eagle	37	10
Howard	40	10
Eagleville	44	10
Beech Creek	46	10
Mill Hall	51	11
Flemington	52	11
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11

RETURN.

Leave Lock Haven	0	
Flemington	3	1
Mill Hall	4	1
Beech Creek	9	1
Eagleville	11	1
Howard	15	1
Mount Eagle	18	1
Curtin	21	1
Milesburg	24	1
Arrive Bellefonte	26	1
Leave Bellefonte	26	1
Milesburg	24	1
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	1
Unionville	29	1
Julian	34	1
Martha	38	1
Fort Matilda	41	1
Hannah	45	1
Bald Eagle	50	1
Vail	52	1
East Tyrone	54	1
Arrive Tyrone	55	1

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE

Leave Bellefonte	8 10	A.M.
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10	P.M

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersec Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Intersection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2. with the Bald Eagle mail west at M DANIEL RHOA

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EAST

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom No.
LEWISTOWN Ju	6 50 a m	12 01
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07
Logan	7 25	12 16
Yeagertown	7 33	12 21
Mann's	7 44	12 28
Reedsville	7 52	12 33
Honey Creek	8 10	12 44
Naginy	8 20	12 50
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown 2 55 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbu lstown connect at Lewistown with ger and fast lines west, and mail a express east; and at Sunbury w Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, a P. F. SM

Were again awarded the hig over all makers, at the late Fra Exhibition, and are the only Fi ments that can be obtained at cost prices.

$300

For an Elegant 7⅓ oct. Rose The following are a few of the ma sale received.

First Prize Medal, (Franklin Ins
" Silver " (Grand Piano
" Prize " Crystal Palace Wo
" Gold " American Inst., N.
" Prize " Maryland Inst., B
" Silver " Franklin Inst., P

Pianos ordered by mail, are car and remittance is not required, ment is received and approved and classes, are built of the sam terial and workmanship. Every fully guaranteed.

☞ Write or send for illustrated and price list, giving full descriptio prices, etc.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MF
9-19t Warerooms 1103 Chestnut S

For
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARS
AND ALL THROAT DI
Use
WELLS' Carbolic
PUT UP ONLY IN BL
A TRIED AND SURE
Sold by Druggists generally, and
JOHNSTON HOLLOWAY &
19-4t Phila

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

OUR TERMS
FORSUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by

EDWARD T. TUTEN,

at the following rates.

One year in advance.....$2.00
If not paid within 6 months.....$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year..$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, nless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county *unless paid for in advance.*

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Bussiness Cards, notexceeding lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
inch(12 lin'this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whetherdisplayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa

READ! READ!! READ !!

We have made arrangements with the following publishers so that we can furnish their publications with the REPUBLICAN at reduced rates, thus affording those who desire such books and papers, an opportunity to save from twenty to thirty per cent.

There is no postage to be paid by the subscriber, but no paper will be sent until the money is received at this office :

	Regular Price	Price with Republican
MONTHLY.		
Harper's Magazine,	$4.00	$5.25
Scribner's Monthly,	4.00	5.25
St. Nicholas,	3.00	4.50
Peter's Musical Monthly,	3.00	4.00
La Creme de la Creme,	4.00	5.00
Locke's National Monthly	1.00	2.50
American Farm Journal	1.00	2.60
Peterson's Journal	3.00	4.50
The Republic	2.00	3.60
Penn Monthly	2.00	3.75
Woods' Household Magazine	1.00	2.75
WEEKLY.		
Harper's Weekly,	4.00	5.25
Harper's Bazar,	4.00	5.25
Forney's Press,	2.00	3.60
Toledo Weekly Blade,	2.00	3.50
Scientific American	3.20	4.75
American Agriculturist	1.60	3.20
Cincinnati Weekly Times	2.00	3.65.

☞ We can furnish any weekly or monthly, publication in the United States at less than publisher's prices.

MAGNIFICENT OFFER !

Sewing Machines Given Away.—Subscribe for The Bellefonte Republican, the Liveliest and Best Paper in Centre Co. A Sixty Dollar Machine of the Best Make in the World for 30 Names.

A very liberal contract, which we have just completed with the Weed Sewing Machine Company, will enable us, we hope, to place their celebrated machines in many families throughout the country. So fine an opportunity to secure a first-class sewing machine seldom occurs. May we not expect the friends of this paper to make an earnest, united effort to extend greatly its circulation, and thus help to increase its influence? *We will liberally reward those who work for us.* Reader, can you not form a club in your neighborhood and secure this sewing machine premium? *A few hours of well-directed effort will obtain it.* Postmasters in the smaller towns and villages can, with a little thought and effort, easily send us the requisite number of names. Has the parsonage a sewing machine? If not, call upon a few ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. Tell them your plan and ask them to help you. In the congregation 30 names can, with little difficulty, be secured. Send us the $60 and we will forward for one year this paper to each of the 30 subscribers, which will pay them the *full vaue* of their subscriptions, *and in addition, we will make a present, to any person you may designate, of a beautiful sixty dollar Sewing Machine.* How easily a club may be formed in the Masonic or Odd Fellows or Temperance Society, or in the Grange? Is there not depending upon your society some poor widow to whom a sewing machine would be for years to come a blessing? Pass the subscription paper. Thirty persons subscribing for this journal at $2.00 each, will secure for themselves, without any extra charge, the paper for one year, and a most valuable present for some needy family. TRY IT, FRIENDS. DON'T WAIT! BEGIN THE WORK AT ONCE! Send us word that you have undertaken the formation of such a club.

Remember, the machines are warranted to be *perfectly new, latest improved, and in perfect order.*

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1875.

POLITICAL.

The wheel horses of the Democratic party in this city have, for the past three months, been seriously considering upon what plan they will make their canvass for the State election which takes place in November next. There was an almost unanimous opinion that it would be best to make it entirely upon the State Treasurer, and this would probably have been done had not Hon. Samuel J. Randall, and John Miller, chairman of the State Committee, overruled it; they ridiculed the idea of attacking the tail of the opposition, and insisted that a bold attack must be made upon the head and front; that to elect the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, by making a fight upon that portion of the ticket, would be sure to lose them the Governorship, and that to capture the rear guard of the Republican party's forces would be no victory at all.

In view of the better judgment of Randall and Miller, the forty-six delegates from the city to the Democratic State Convention as well as the more prudent men of the party, have abandoned the rear-guard policy, and are now maturing their plans for an aggressive campaign against the whole ticket. These gentlemen recognize the fact that something must be done to consolidate and bring out the Democratic and the silent vote of this city, cast always, less for party than for principles.

It was thought that the nomination of a candidate for State Treasurer, from this city, would effect that result, and thereby reduce Hartranft's majority of 25,000, in Philadelphia, three years ago, to a mere nominal one of a few hundred; therefore it was that Mr. Fry, for Treasurer, had an unanimous delegation in his favor; the recent over-issue of stock by him has caused them to drop him like a yellow jacket in a morning glory, and now, not to lose the advantages resulting from a representative upon the ticket from the Centennial city, there appears to be a general determination to present the name of John S. Morton for Governor, and in view of this I take the occasion, as briefly as I can to tell you who John S. Morton, Philadelphia's candidate for Governor, is. He came from Revolutionary stock; is the great-grand-son of John Morton, the patriot, whose casting vote for the Declaration of Independence, secured the liberty of the American people. The Chester "Democrat," of Delaware County, published at the home of the grandson, in a very recent issue, said:

"Mr. Morton has made for himself an honored name in this community, he is unassuming in manner, is highly educated, is a good orator, has wonderful executive ability, and possesses a thoroughly analytical mind, which peculiarity fits him for the chief Executive of the State. John S. Morton, if nominated, would be the candidate who would receive the silent vote of Philadelphia, (being composed of those who quietly walk to the polls, deposit their vote and depart, and numbering not less than twenty thousand)and in these Centennial times, it would be a proper honor to the noble old man who gave his life for his country, to elect his descendant and name sake to the highest office in the gift of the people of his native State."

Philadelphia Democrats have done honor to themselves in their choice, and the Erie Convention, to say the least, would make no blunder in confirming him as its candidate.

JAY COOKE.

No. 13, on the list of Real Estate Sales, at the Philadelphia Exchange, May 25, was "Ogontz," late the palace of the prince of bankrupts, Jay Cooke. The property consisting of 217 acres of ground. with its mansion built four stories high, of Quincy Granite, was glowingly described in the catalogue. And yet, its two towers rising grandly in mid-air; its Italian and 'porte-cochere' balconies; its eight bath rooms, billiard rooms, theatrical room, with stage and scenery, its score of bedrooms, its six furnaces and its dozen of low-down grates, its windows of heavy French plate glass, handsomely stained and figured, as Mr. Cooke only knew how to figure, and its frescoed walls, all failed to attract other than the morbid curiosity of the throng that attended the sale.

I take it for granted, that excepting Jay Cooke, no one else in this city cares for a granite palace four stories high; and as no bid was made upon the property, the American taste for "granite stone gas houses, graperies, mushroomeries, dear parks, lodge house at each gate, fountains, natatoriums, reservoirs, representing ruins, (very picturesque,) fish ponds, hedges of Norway spruce," must have degenerated since Jay Cooke erected this royal castle on Chelton Hills at a cost of $1,000,000.

In order to induce a bid, the auctioneer, offered to throw in the elegant household furniture of the bankrupt, the 300 fine oil paintings, library of rare books and large stock of claret, catawba, and sherry wines, but never a bid was made for "Ogontz." and I can account for it in no other way than that a half acre, on which is erected the mausoleum, was exempted from the sale of the bankrupt's estate. I would not, for the world assume that the millions of greenbacks sunk by this renowned firm have been buried in that mausoleum, and yet, if an intimation had been suggested by some friend or foe of Cooke, that in the left hand corner of that mausoleum were buried three or four millions of syndicate bonds, or government greenbacks, I think a sale of "Ogontz" would have been effected.

Happy, fortunate Jay Cooke, not to have a bid for "Ogontz;" the trustees of the estate can now place him there, keeper of the "lodges at each gate" cultivator of the mushrooms, feeder of the fishes, &c. &c., at a nominal salary, of say, $10,000 per annum. How nice it was that it was not sold, for Mr. Cooke can now look after the deer park, and the graperies, and after the toils of the day are over he can contemplate the "natatorium and reservoir, representing ruins," until the cows—his four Jersey and Alderneys—come home.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Charles Barth, a German, 44 years of age went to the trimming store of a Mrs. A. W. Brinkley, a widow of about the same age, and without a word shot her through the neck; he immediately fired a second shot which took effect in her breast, Barth then shot himself and fortunately the shot killed him. The woman lingered in pain about 24 hours and died; immediately after she was shot she directed a girl in her employ to burn a bundle of papers in her possession. Barth was a married man, but for 6 or 8 years has been infatuated with Brinkley, and has thrust his presence upon the woman to her annoyance. It is a dreadful affair, and the burning of the papers, together with the instant death of the murderer, and the positive refusal of the woman to say one word about Barth, or herself, involves the case in mystery that will probably never be fully cleared up.

H. GROSS FRY.

The indictments fall thick and fast upon the late President of the Darby railway. Hon. W. H. Kemble has had himself indicted for the fraudulent issue of $200,000, shares of the stock of his company. The Treasurer, John P. McFadden, lately a Register of Wills elected by the Democrats has been bound over along with Mr. Fry. The strangest thing of all is that immediately upon the resignation of Mr. Fry, as President, his place was filled by the election of a Mr. A. L. Bonaffon, a director for the entire time this fraudulent issue was going on. This promotion of Bonaffon has a bad look about it.

$350,000.

Graduates of the University of Pennsylvania will be gratified to know that John H. Towne, whose will has just been registered, bequeathed to the University $350,000 the income of which is to be used in payment of salaries to the professors engaged in imparting instruction in the departments of Arts, Science, Medicine and Law taught in the institution. Mr. Towne also left $1,000,000 to his relatives, and $5,000 to the Penna. Hospital.

J. W. F.

CONVENTION AFTER NOTES.

THE PLATFORM IN FULL, AND SOME OF THE SPEECHES.

Colonel Mann's Tribute to Governor Hartranft—An Eloquent Eulogium.

In nominating Governor Hartranft for re-election Colonel Willam B. Mann, of Philadelphia, said:

MR. CHAIRMAN: There never was a time in the history of political parties in Pennsylvania that so great a necessity existed, as does now, to nominate the best, the truest, and the most trusted one as the candidate for governor. Emboldened with a recent success, and flushed with anticipated victory, our political opponents are rejoicing already over the hoped for and long prayed for defeat of the Republican party in our state, and in order to prevent such a disaster we must forego all dissensions, discard all differences, and unite as one man upon the worthiest candidate that can be selected. Happily for us there is no diversity of sentiment as to who is the truest and most worthy. The convention, animated by the feeling that extends all over the state, is prepared, without a dissenting voice, to name the candidate that meets every requirement. Whether as a gallant soldier, battling to maintain a nation's existence, and exhibiting upon the crimsoned field a heroism unsurpassed, or quietly and unostentatiously serving his country in civil station, he has acquitted himself so nobly and so honorably as to deserve and receive the grateful enconiums of his countrymen. In all the trying circumstances that surround one in high station, he has never faltered in his efforts to advance justice and maintain the right. By a wise oversight he has protected the weak from the assaults of the strong. He has shown an untiring watchfulness over the various interests and industries of the state, and has commended himself to all who have at heart the prosperity and welfare of Pennsylvania. With such a one as our candidate, we advance the first step towards success by showing the people of the state that we deserve it. We consolidate all our party strength, for all admit that this is the nomination to be made, and all require it. We present a united front, and with his name upon our banner we unfurl it to the breeze amid an enthusiasm that is always kindled when men rally to the support of the best and the bravest. When our opponents take the field, under the banner we will assemble our entire strength. We will march against them "with the ban, the arriere ban and the oriflamme displayed." From our own fertile valleys, from our hillside, and around our mountain tops the glad voices of Pennsylvania's freemen will ratify this nomination, and when the strife begins with spirit and bitterness, as it surely will, destruction will be powerless, for it has spent its forces upon him. In his case it cannot depress, it only aids to elevate. We place the standard of the Republican party in our state in his hand—we say to him to lead on—and those who follow him, will march to victory. I here nominate, and I am sure this will be received with acclamation, General John F. Hartranft as the Republican candidate for governor of Pennsylvania.

The Two Parties—What the Republicans Have Done Both in State and Federal Administration.

Following is an extract from the speech of Hon. John Cessna, temporary president of the late Republican convention:

The affairs of our state have been in Republican hands since January, 1861. The large debt contracted by Democratic administrations before that time, has been greatly reduced. Taxation has been disminished, the burdens of the government have been transferred from the real estate of the commonwealth to the wealth of her corporations, from the shoulders of the poor to those of the rich, defalcations and raids upon the public treasury are unknown, and to-day we present the proud spectacle of a commonwealth respected by all our sister states, and all the nations of the earth. With our young soldier governor, gallant and brave in the field, modest, steady, reliable in the cabinet, often tried and always found faithful, the executive of our administration, with which the foes of his party (he has none himself) can scarce find a fault, we challenge the administration to all our people and defy competition. Turning to the general government, we find an administration placed in power by the Republican party which rescued the government from his predecessor; demoralized in every branch, with an enormous debt, the fruits of a Democratic war, with taxation most oppressive, corruption and recklessness in office abounding everywhere. The fruits of the war ungathered, the rebellions states in a condition of anarchy and the late slaves unprotected; foreign states unpunished for the wrongs they had done us during the war; we find this Republican administration of President Grant in six short years has largely reduced the national debt and at the same time diminished taxation; has steadily and unflinchingly reformed every known abuse, and is to-day relentlessly upon the track of wrong, has thrown proper guards around the ballot-box, and secured the ballot to every person by constitutional provisions and legal enactments, has restored in large measure obedience to law and order in the lately rebellious states, and has wrung from unfriendly foreign shores acknowledgement of their errors and reparation for their violations of the laws of nations; again we challenge the admiration of all our people and defy successful competition. The issues of 1875 and 1876 will be between the Democratic party on the one hand and the Republican party on the other.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Resolutions of the State Convention at Lancaster in Full.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, affirming their continued adhesion to the party whose perpetuation is rendered necessary by the causes which called it into existence, make a declaration of the fundamental principles of their political faith as follows:

1st. The equality of all men before the law. Equal justice to all and special favors to none.

2nd. The harmony of the national and state governments. Both are parts of one system alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security.

3rd. The unity of the nation. We are one people. The constitution of the United States forms a government, not a league.

4th. A faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

5th. Protection to home industry and a home market for home products.

6th. The right of the laborer to protection and encouragement, and the promotion of harmony between labor and capital.

7th. Cheap transportation and the advancement of closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

8th. Free banking, a safe and uniform currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

9th. The public domain being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

10th. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers and a speedy settlement of all past claims arising out of the late war.

11th. Honest men in office; men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it when ever they find it.

Resolved, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

Resolved, That the Republican party of this commonwealth recall with pride their effective agency in the creation of the administration of President Ulysses S. Grant, and point with confidence to its general policy and their beneficent fruits thereof for their vindication and his; that having the government from his predecessor demoralized in every branch, corruption and recklessness in office the rule, the fruits of the war ungathered, the lately rebellious states sullen, the late slaves unprotected and yet denied that great means of self-protection, the ballot, foreign states unchastized for their wrongs to us and home states defiantly inefficient to the expiation which their rebellious action required. The administration of President Grant has in six short years steadily and unpretendingly reformed every known abuse, and is to-day relentlessly upon the track of evil-doers; has largely reduced the nation's debt; has largely reduced the people's taxes; has inflexibly punished all violators of law; has secured by constitutional provision the ballot to all freemen, and by law thrown sorely needed saieguards around the ballot-box; has wrung from unfriendly foreign states confession of their faults and reparation for injuries done us, and has influenced reluctant home states to at least the appearance of just dealings with all their citizens, all which events make the present administration as among the most brilliant achievements in our annals.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of Governor John F. Hartranft for re-election to the exalted position which he now fills, we meet the unanimous wish of our constituents, who desire in this manner to indicate their approval of the careful, conscientious and able manner in which he has met and discharged every duty incumbent upon him, making thereby a record which will secure a reputation of one of the best upon the roll of our chief magistrates; brave in the field, modest in the cabinet, tried often and always found faithful, self-poised, just and honest, we present him for the suffrages of the people, confident that their judgments approve and ratify our nomination.

Resolved, That in view of the evils common to the government of most of the large municipalities, of the municipal taxation in this and other states of the union, it behooves our legislature to devise adequate means to protect the people as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence, and to this end we suggest as a preliminary step a thorough investigation by an able and experienced commission, to be formed under proper authority, of the whole subject.

Resolved, That we arraign the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for its utter failure to redeem the promise upon which it partially attained to power in this state. It pledged itself to reform, to legisative purity, to greater economy and to a higher aim in legislation; while it has reformed nothing, has economised in nothing, has dishonored the state by an unseemly and arbitrary exercise of legislative powers.

Resolved, That the efforts now being made by the national administration to ferret out and bring to punishment those who have been defrauding the government of its lawful revenues should enlist the sympathy and hearty support of honest men in all parties.

KILLED WHILE AT PRAYER.

A MOST HEARTRENDING DISASTER.

The French Roman Catholic Church At Holyoke, Mass., Completely Destroyed by Fire, and Nearly Fourscore of Men, Women, and Children Either burned or Trampled to Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27.—The most terrible disaster in the history of Holyoke, Mass., occurred to-night in the burning of the French Catholic Church at South Holyoke, during the evening service, involving the loss of sixty-six men, women, and children. The exercises had nearly closed, a vesper service was being sung, when the draperies on the altar caught fire from a candle, and the wall being low, and the the flames streaming up, the building was set on fire. The audience numbered about seven hundred.

The exercises had nearly closed when the fire broke out. Immediately a panic ensued, and the people rushed for the doors. The gallery had but one entrance from the front. On the stairway leading from the gallery the people were struggling to clear themselves as the flames rushed towards them. The passage soon became blocked, rendering exit impossible. Many jumped over the sides of the galleries on the crowd beneath, and a number were trampled on and killed. Many escaped through a door back of the altar leading to the priest's house. The priest's exertions to keep order were fruitless. The screams of the living and the moans of the dying made a deafening tumult above the orders of the pastor, who worked most heroically, and was personally instrumental in saving many lives. One family of four were in the church, and all were killed. Many were pulled out by the arms and feet, so badly burned that they lived but a few hours, the flesh peeling off on being touched. Some were taken out with scarcely any flesh remaining on their bones. The Sisters of Mercy from the convent were soon on hand, caring for the wounded, and with the priest holding services over the dying. The mother of Father Dufresne was among those terribly burned. Father Dufresne lost almost everything in his residence, so rapidly was the building consumed, it being as dry as tinder. The large wooden tenement block of Joseph Prew, near the burned church, was thrown open for the reception of the dead and wounded, and several deaths occurred in this building during the night. Several were also taken to the New York Mills boarding house and the physicians gave the wounded the best of medical care. Those who were too badly burned to recover were put under the effects of morphine and passed away without a struggle. While the exercises were being held over the dying the most intense quiet prevailed, and the rough laborers knelt upon the floor with uncovered heads, but about the Morgue and in the streets the wailing of the multitudes was pitiful to hear.

There are sixty six killed outright and enough fatally wounded to carry the total loss of life up to seventy five.

HOW THE TRAGEDY BEGAN.—THE LAST PICTURE LEFT OF LENA BLAIR—FLIMSY DRAPERIES CHOICE FOOD FOR THE FIRE.

[Springfield, Republican's Report.]

The day was the feast of Corpus Christi, and the priest was celebrating vespers. There had been special services held in the church during the month, which is a succession of holy days in the Catholic Church, consecrated to the Blessed Virgin, and known as the "Month of Mary." The audience in the church was large. There were seven or eight hundred people at this sacred service, a very large proportion being women, with but few children and not many men. The main floor was not more thronged than the wide galleries, which ran across the front and along the sides. The vesper service was nearly through, and it was as the priest, Father Dufrense, turned to the altar to consecrate the host that the tragedy began, lightly—as such tragedies do—and at the moment no one who looked on thought of danger. The censer of incense kept burning in the shrine of the Virgin at the side of the chancel, by some unkindly current of air flamed up, and caught the lace or muslin drapings around the arch enclosing the sacred effigy. A young woman, greatly beloved in the parish, Ellen or Lena Blair, rose in her pew close beside the shrine, and with her fan beat at the flames in a vain endeavor to extinguish them. It is the last picture left of Lena, bright and fresh in her hopeful youth; more about her fate no one knows as yet. The flimsy draperies were choice food for the fire, which rapidly reached upward to the top of the shrine caught eagerly at the light-pine ceiling, and in a mere moment wrapped the roof above in fringing flame-jets and gnawed hungrily along the light galleries. Then all was panic. The assault was instantaneous; it gave no time to deliberate, no time to appreciate the fearful scene. The survivors of the disaster hardly know what happened. It was too swift for thought. The flames ran along the tinder roof as quick as a man could run. Hardly one was there who did not obey the blind instinct of self-preservation. In the gallery on the western side many leaped from the windows upon the scaffolding of the new brick church building beside the old one, and most of the people on the floor chose windows or the inside front doors to escape. All the stairway leading thence to the vestibule was direct and easy. The unfortunate women and men in the eastern gallery had a far different task.

The windows were a sheer descent not only of their heighth above the floor, but of the embankment on which the church stood, and then the way thence to the vestibule, instead of a straight stairway, was around a sharp double angle. And here, in their hot haste, the unfortunate creatures tripped and fell, one upon another, until the hall beneath was choked with a desperate, struggling, writhing mass of humanity. Meantime some had passed toward the rear door that led to the priest's house in the rear, but that, too, was speedily invaded by the flames. It took but two minutes. The engines were on hand then, and no time was lost in getting streams of water on the flames, which then encompassed all the sanctuary and burst from the front windows and doors. Then the work of extricating from the burning building, the dead and dying began. The firemen, while water was poured in above, entered the vestibule, and, covered by the descending torrents, rescued the bodies from the horrid sepulchre, before the eastern door and at the foot of the stairs, which formed the death-trap of that gallery. The heap of human forms was too high to see the top of it from the doorway, and their struggles and their efforts had ceased. To all appearance, there was nothing to save of life, yet the faithful firemen drew forth blackened and unrecognizable forms, scarce bearing the semblance of humanity. They came across occasionally a breathing form. One young woman was taken out and carried into a house near by, to revive and ask for water, and appear hopefully on the road to recovery. A man, too, was lifted to his feet, and, after a little while of dazed unconsciousness, could walk homeward. Several more were taken from the smothered mass yet breathing, and laid upon the earth near by, who survived but a few seconds, nor revived to consciousness; stiffened and blackened, their spark of life was not strong enough to last. But most of the bodies were lifeless, and disguised by suffocation or by the fire, that charred their garments and their flesh out of all resemblance to what they were. The catastrophe was so sudden, so swift, so pauseless, that few were cool enough to observe its minutia. The ruins of the church lie now a heap of charred timbers and arches over a hidden floor quite untouched by fire. The priest's house, adjoining it in the rear, a mere shell, stands to mark more emphatically the spot, and in the basement of the Park-street school house, a little way south, lie rows of hideous, black effigies, that were women and men only a few hours ago, covered with white cloth, that only brings out more clearly the horror of the scene. The Mill river pictures were hard to carry in the memory, but none so repulsive, so shocking to the sense, as these victims of the burned church of the French Catholics.

The fate of Amminie Menier and her lover was a strange event of the fire. She was the organist for the evening, in the absence of the regular one, and was cut off from escape when the church was burned. Her lover escaped, but finding that she was still within, turned to rescue her, was overcome by the flames, and perished with her. The latest revised figures of the *Republican*, concerning the losses by the Holyoke disaster. give the dead as 71, fatally burned 22, and otherwise burned and wounded as 27, making a total of 120 victims of the catastrophe. Of the 71 dead, 55 are females and 16 males.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., May 28.—The intensest excitement prevailed last night in the streets of Holyoke, centering opposite the church at which the fire occurred, and at various points to which the burned were carried. Wild efforts were made by the people to rush pell-mell into the burning building to rescue their friends, and it was with difficulty they were kept back. This was particularly the case with parties, who had on the first impulse rushed from the church to save their own lives, but suddenly remembered they had left children behind to perish. Actual personal violence had to be used in several cases to keep women back. All about the streets, men women and children were wandering, piteously inquiring if their friends had, been save. One woman was positive that her husband had perished, and could only be quieted by the assurance from a friend that he had just been walking with him. One of the most touching cases was that of two little girls, each about twelve years of age, who rushed for the entrance of the building while the fire was at its height, thinking to find their father and mother, who were within. They could only be restrained by an officer, who took them in his arms. Those engaged in pulling out the bodies noticed that almost every woman had a bracelet on her wrist, and all had evidently worn their best for a special occasion. It is a disputed ques-

tion whether both the front doors were available for escape. There are those who state positively that one of them was closed, and that it was impossible to open it on account of the crush. One man, it is asserted, went to the closed door, and flourishing a club threatened violence to any one who came near in order to get the crowd away, but without success. Others state as positively that both doors were open. The church society was established about seven years ago, and Father Dufresne had been the only pastor. The parish included all the French Catholics of the city, whose number is estimated from 2,000 to 2,500 persons. The church was erected in 1870, and its dimensions were about 100 feet by 60. It was of two stories, built entirely of pine, with galleries on the sides and north end, about 25 feet wide. There were two doors in the north end and a vestibule, from which two doors opened into the body of the church. The galleries opened into the vestibule. At the rear end was another door, by which a few persons escaped. Immediately upon the breaking out of the flames all the occupants of the galleries rushed to the east door and crowded so that they fell upon one another and choked up the doorways with their bodies, piled in all ways seven or eight feet deep, and here most of the lives were lost. From this mass Chief Mullin rescued one young woman, after taking off two dead bodies from above her. It was almost impossible to face the flames, and Chief Mullin and others had their clothes almost burned from them, and were badly burned themselves about their hands. In the rear of the church was the priest's residence, which was also destroyed. The walls were pulled down after the fire was nearly put out.

VARIETIES.

BY E. LINDLEY GRAY.

—Mosquitos and horse flies are filing up their teeth preparatory to spring trade.

—The spelling bee has taken flight and winged its way down into Mexico, and we arn't sorry, either.

—It is about this time that cottage trunks and closets receive their annual overhauling.

—"Bijah," of the Detroit *Free Press*, is something of an explorist. He discoved a group of the Sandwich Islands in lake Ontario, the other day.

—A man in Ohio, by the name of Carrut, is said to have in his possession a parsnip, which grew in a potato patch, that measures twenty inches in length. Lettuce see who can beet it.

—A Savanah, Ga., man took a dose of Ayer's hair restorer by mistake, the other day, and now has a fine growth of hair on the roof of his mouth. That "ayer" stuff is pretty powerful after all.

—They organized a base ball club in a small town in Indiana, recently, and within four days afterwards, three coroners and an undertaker had moved into town.

—The Pittsburg *Commercial* says: "The flowers and plants consider themselves so outraged at the treatment of spring, that they are carrying pistils." Yes, and Jack-in-the-pulpit even threatens to shoot.

—The grasshoppers out West are growing bolder every day. They've got so now, they attack the women on their way to church, and eat all the artificial grass and straw trimmings off their bonnets.

—We saw a man parading the streets yesterday, decked out in white pants and a broadbrim, and a sprig of clover perched upon his shirt bosom, and a little futher on we passed a bunch of dandelion blossoms smiling sweetly by the road side. "O buchiful spring, thou hast arriv."

—The base ball season has now fairly opened, but so far as heard from, but two accidents have thus far occcurred. Boston leads off with a split thumb, and New York follows with a broken arm. This is not very encouraging, and the surgeons are looking terrible glum about it.

—Those young ladies who spent the biggest part of their evenings, last summer, hanging over gate posts, apparently studying the course of the comit, but in reality, talking sweet nonsense with their lovers, are taking up a course of scientific reading, in order to ascertain whether or no we are to have another luminous body this summer.

—They tried to get up a spelling match out in Texas, the other day, but when the chief manager of the affair wrote up some notices of the proposed match and pasted them up on the trees throughout the town, with the word notice spelled "knowtis," the other parties interested in the scheme, became alarmed for their own safety and threw up the job.

—When you are walking home to your dinner these hot, sultry days, with your pants drawn up on top of your shoulders, and the perspiration running out of your boots, perhaps you can take some comfort by just thinking of Paul Boynton floating majestically through the cool waters of the English channel, on his back, smoking a ten cent cigar and reading the Beecher scandal.

—A young lady went into one of our boot and shoe establishments the other day for the purpose of purchasing a pair of shoes.

"What size do you wear?" asked the proprietor.

"Well," replied the young lady, "I have always worn 7s, but I expect to spend a few weeks vacation at a fashionable watering place, this summer, where they have a great deal of windy wea ther, so I shall have to wear 4s somehow."

—This is about the time of the year that the head of the family begins to roam about the house in search of those old white pants he wore last year, and after hunting all over the house, from top to bottom, finally comes across them, rammed into a hole in the cellar window, where they had been doing duty as a plug to keep out the snow during the winter. This makes him angry, and rushing up stairs, he hunts up his wife, has an interview, then rushes out of the house and down town, with a look of woe upon his countenance, also a red spot about the size and shape of a boot heel.

—Another new style of spring bonnets is out for the ladies, and it walks ahead of anything we've seen yet in that line. It looks very much like an old fashioned flour scoope with the handle driven in, and is worn on the back of the neck. The rim is laid out in garden walks and hot houses, and the crown is surmounted with a duck pond, having a beautiful fountain in its centre, spouting up silvery spray, while at the front, on a raised platform, is a South African menagerie, and a silver cornet band, which sends forth continuous strains of martial music. Kind of a walking conservatory and circus combined, and is a very grand and imposing structure.

TO THE PROHIBITIONISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The State Board of Charities of Pennsylvania, in their report for 1874, transmitted to the Legislature, February 18, 1875, at page 217, say:

"Intemperance is everywhere assigned as the politic cause of crime. The effect of prohibitory laws is strikingly shown by the comparatively vacant apartments in the jails of counties where the local option law is in force."

In the face of this official and other concurrent testimony, the Legislature, on the 18th of March, 1875, REPEALED this benificent law, which the Governor approved on the 12th of April, 1875, thereby forcing more than two-thirds of the State back to an odious, impracticable license system, against the positive vote of the people, displaying the audacity and baseness of party men for supposed party success, under the corrupting influence of the liquor business. The Republican and Democratic parties, by this action against the known will of the people, and in spite of reason, fact and protest, demonstrate their complicity with and submission to the drink trade, and the folly of trusting either for effective laws against such trade.

The ballot is the freeman's weapon for the defense of public welfare, and the removal of public servants who by such acts deny that the people "have any rights which they are bound to respect." Such faithless servants have again legislated the state back to license, although more than one hundred years' experience under such laws has shown such system to be the source of crime, pauperism, public disorder and private injury, and an utter failure to protect from these evils. The people demand prohibition: the old parties force upon them license. The political issues thus presented are of greater money value and moral consideration, than any or all others presented by the old parties, and can only be settled by voting for candidates, who, from virtuous life and acceptance of a public nomination, give evidence of firmness and reliability for prohibition. To vote for the candidates of either the Republican or Democratic party, is to vote to continue the vile traffic.

The undersigned State Committee of the Prohibition Party of Pennsylvania, do therefore invite all prohibitionists to meet at Barr's Hall, in the city of Harrisburg, on Wednesday, June 16, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, to be voted for at the ensuing State election, in November, 1875, and to transact such other business as may seem proper to secure prohibition of the liquor traffic in Pennsylvania.

Known prohibitionist, or those properly accredited or otherwise vouched for, will be received.

James Black, Lancaster.
John A. Meehan, Philadelphia.
William Hargreaves, M. D., Philadelphia.
I. Newton Peirce, Philadelphia.
T. H. Rabe, Pittsburg, Allegheny.
J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Allegheny.
D. B. Resn, Altoona, Blair.
W. G. Gardner, California, Washington.
George W. Wilkeson, Brownsville, Fayette.
Jehial Towner, Erie.
Abram Bestwick, New Brighton, Beaver.
Alexander Keefe, Rome, Bradford.
Hon. E. T. Bentley, Tioga.
Calvin Parsons, Parsons, Luzerne.
Pulaski Carter, Providence, Luzerne.
Wm. Emery, Susquehanna Depot, Susquehanna.
Moses Auge, Norristown, Montgomery.
John George, West Chester, Chester.
State Com. Prohibition Party of Pa.

Extract from a letter from Mrs. J. C. Aldrich, Wauseon, Fulton Co., O. "R. P. Hall & Co., Gentlemen.—Please send me one dozen bottles of your Sicillian Hair Renewer. Our 'bald and gray' do not want to be out. My mother is a living recommendation of the results from the use of the Renewer. Being almost seventy years old, and having worn a wig over thirty years, it seems a miracle to those who have known her so long so bald, and what little hair she had being perfectly white; now her wig thrown aside, her hair grown out, and a smooth glossy brown as in girlhood. Hoping you may long continue to pour blessings on the heads of the afflicted, I remain, yours truly."

Such evidence, with the endorsement of the great chemists of New England, Dr. A. A. Hayes and S. Dana Hayes, should satisfy any one, which of the preparations produce the best results.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.—Telegrams from Pleasant Hill, Liberty, Indianapolis, St. Joseph, Lexington, Kansas City and St. Louis, in Missouri, gave most alarming details of the extent and increase of the grasshoppers. It seems they have crossed the Missouri river on their eastward march and are playing havoc with the crops. The western tier of counties is already overrun with these pests and they appear to be eating their way eastward. Everything in some counties, from which advices are at hand, has been destroyed and the farmers have been obliged to drive their stock into Arkansas for pasturage.

It is feared they will pass through the entire state of Missouri and infest southern Illinois. During the present season ten thousand square miles of Missouri land have already been laid waste, and the farmers are utterly discouraged. Every effort is being made to exterminate the plague, but all seems futile. It seems that nothing short of a miracle can avert famine and bankruptcy. All the wholesale houses of St. Louis are receiving letters by hundreds from western Missouri creditors, declaring their total inability to meet their paper on account of the plague. The formation of relief committees has already been agitated.

MRS. LINCOLN'S INSANITY.

Testimony of Her Son Robert.

In the recent trial on the question of sanity of Mrs. Lincoln, witnesses testified to Mrs. Lincoln's strange imaginings, her expensive and reckless purchase of jewelry and other articles of which she had no need, and gave evidence of having observed indications of mental disturbance on many occasions.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. LINCOLN'S SON.

When Robert Lincoln took the stand his face indicated the unpleasantness of the duty he was about to perform, and his eyes were expressive of the grief he felt. Mrs. Lincoln at first looked on calmly, but during the recital of the incidents of the family history and reference to the death of his father and brother, she gave way to tears and buried her face in her hands. A summary of his testimony is given below:

The action he had taken was said to contemplate, but he had done it in the interest of his mother. He met her in the car upon her arrival from the south, and upon meeting her he was startled. She had the appearance of good health, and did not even seem fatigued by the trip. He asked her to come to his house, but she declined, and went to the hotel. He went with her and took supper. She told him that at the first breakfast she took after leaving Jacksonville, an attempt was made to poison her. He occupied a room adjoining hers that night. She slept well that night, but subsequently was restless, and would come to his door in her night-dress and rap. About April 1, she ceased tapping at his door, he having told her that if she persisted he would leave the hotel. He went to her room April 1, and found her but slightly dressed. She left the room in that condition under some pretext, and the next he knew of her she was going down in the elevator to the office. He had the elevator stopped, and tried to induce her to return to her room. She regarded his interference as impertinent, and declined to leave the elevator but he put his arms about her and gently forced her. She screamed, "You are going to murder me." She had since the fire, kept her trunks and property in the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company's building. He called on her the last week in April, and she told him that all Chicago was going to be burned, and that she was going to send them to some country town. She said Milwaukee was near Oshkosh, where there had been a terrible fire the night before. She told him that his house would be the only one saved, and he suggested her to leave her trunks with him. The following Sunday she showed him securities for $57,000 which she carried in her pocket. She had spent large sums of money recently. She had bought $600 worth of lace curtains; three watches costing $450; $700 worth of other jewelry; $200 worth of soap and perumeries and a whole piece of silk. He had no doubt she was insane. He had had a conference with her cousin and Mayor Stuart, of Springfield, and Judge Davis of the Supreme Court, all of whom advised him to the course he had taken. He did not regard it safe to allow her to remain longer unrestrained. She had long been a source of great anxiety. She had always been kind to him. She had been of an unsound mind since the death of her husband, and had been irresponsible for the last ten years. He regarded her as eccentric and unmanageable. There was no cause for her recent purchases, as her trunks are filled with dresses she never wore. She never wore jewelry.

The verdict of the jury adjudging Mrs. Lincoln to be insane, declares that the disease is of unknown duration and is not with her hereditary; that she is not subject to epilepsy, and that she does not manifest homicidal or suicidal tendencies. The verdict was received by Mrs. Lincoln without any visible emotion. She was stolid and unmoved, and did not allow the reading to interrupt the conversation in which she was engaged with Mr. Arnold.

"HOW COMES DOSE DINGS?"—"Ish der some ledder here for me?" inquired a German at the general delivery window of the Detroit postoffice Saturday. "No, none here," was the reply. "Vhell, dot ish queer," he continued, getting his head into the window, "my neighbor gets somedimes dree ledders in one day, und I get none. I bays more daxes as he does, und I haf never got one ledder yet. How comes dose dings?"

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.—We have received by the last mail a copy of the first number of an illustrated publication, which is being issued by Allen, Lane & Scott, and J. W. Lauderbach, No. 23 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

The title of the work is "A Century After," and its object is to convey in an entertaining and agreeable manner, by means of superb illustrations, aided by charming and piquant literary matter, an idea of the wonderful progress of Philadelphia and its sister cities of the State in civilization and the attendant arts and sciences, which has marked the growth of the nation in its first century of existence.

On glancing over the pages we confess to a sense of pleasurable surprise at the beauty and artistic merit of the illustrations which adorn this elegant and seasonable book. There is that in it which will amply repay the time devoted to an examination of its pictorial treasures, and the trifling expenditure necessary to the ownership of a work of intrinsic beauty and value. Here is something that possession will not tire of—an inexhaustible fund of refined enjoyment. From the foretaste which is here given us, we hazard the opinion that the future numbers will be eagerly looked for in advance of publication, and that when completed, it will be not only a remarkable book, but a delightful souvenir of the Centennial of American Independence.

The original contributions by Darley, Moran, Bensell, Schell, Hamilton, Woodward, and other well-known artists, will consist of character sketches and picturesque views of scenery, (much of it associated with incidents of romance, possessing a local and national interest,) taken from points in Philadelphia and vicinity and throughout the State. The whole work, as announced by the publisher, is intended to be a Monument of American Art, Skill, and Thoroughness.

It is excellently printed on a toned paper of superfine quality, the size of the page being about 10 x 12 inches, and will be published in fifteen semi-monthly parts, at fifty cents each, and sold only to subscribers.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, June 2, 1875.

The Summer trade among our merchants, has fairly opened. We noticed on Saturday last, that the dry goods business was well patronized.

WHEAT.—The wheat market is inactive owing to the very limited amount being offerred. Farmers who have their crops on hand are disposed to hold for higher figures; although, the coming crop is more favorable for a large yeild, than it indicated a month previous. We are informed that the crop of Nittany Valley never looked more promising, while our reports from Pennsvalley are not so favorable. The grain in Bald Eagle Valley is looking quite as well as some of the Nittany fields and it will not be long till the average crop of Bald Eagle will comparn favorably with that of Nittany and Pennsvalleys.

CORN, OATS AND RYE.—The offerings are so light, that we have no transactions to report.

HAY.—The scarcity of hay still attracts the attention of buyers, and prices vary according to the quantity and necessity of consumers.

POTATOES.—The run on potatoes is about over. The heavy shipment from York State has glutted some of the markets west of us, and the early crop is already coming into our more southern markets. The bugs are already cutting the tops off the early potatoes in this community, but so far, the bug pickers seem to be master of the situations.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 15
Red wheat	1 10
Rye per bushel	90
Corn, ears	65
Corn, shelled	65
Oats	60
Flour, retail per barrel	6 00
Flour, wholesale	5 50
HAY AND STRAW.	
Hay choice timothy per ton	$25 00
Hay Mixed per ton	20 00
STRAW FOR GLASS WORKS.	
Oat straw for packing per ton	10 00
Wheat straw, short per ton	8 00
STRAW AT PAPER MILL.	
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	11 00
Short straw per ton	8 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per lb	10
Apples per bus	75
Peaches, dried, per lb	15
Cherries, dried, per lb	8
Beans per quart	6
Fresh Butter lb	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	10
Cheese per lb	20
Hams per lb	18
Bacon	12½ & 13
Sides	11
Lard per lb	15
Eggs per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes per bushel	75
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	6
Cod Fish per lb., Boneless	12½
Cod Fish, whole	8
Canned Tomatoes, per can	20
Oranges per doz	50 to 75

—Quotations of WHITE, FOWELL & Co's Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1875.

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 1881, c	24½	24¾
" 5-20, c, '65, M. and N	17	17½
" " " '65, J. and J	18½	18¾
" " " '65, " "	20¾	21
" " " '65, J. and J	20½	20
" " " '67, " "	24¼	24½
" " " '68, " "	25¾	26
" 10-40, compon	18	18¾
" Pacific 6's ty	24½	25
New 5's, Reg. 1881	16½	17
" " c. 1881	17	17½
Gold	16	16½
Silver	107⅜	109
Pennsylvania	48½	48¾
Reading	53⅜	53½
Philadelphia & Erie	20	20½
Lehigh Navigation	39	40½
" Valley, Ex. Div	62	62½
United R. R. of N. J	128⅝	130
Oil Creek	57½	61
Northern Central	50	52⅝
Central Transportation	45	47½
Nesquehoning	75½	76
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '95	102	102½

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Important to the Brooklyn Jurymen, Theodore Tilton, and Others.

A Discovery that will make George Francis Twain look happier, and will cure Mark Twain's cold. It should be used by persons of sedentary habits—such as the Brooklyn jurymen and Judge Neilson. It is also beneficial in cases where the functions of the brain and heart are deranged, as in the severe cases of Theodore and "Vickey." It also has a specific influence on the nervous system especially the sympathetic arousing and augmenting the organic functions, and thus aids in developing the faculties of benevolence, cheerfulness, etc. If Miss Anna Dickenson had used it, her lectures would have been tempered with a kindly spirit of charity, and not so bitterly satirical; and if Mrs Stowe had tried its virtues, she would have been content to let that little Byronic difficulty alone. It is also an excellent purifier and invigorator for *Colonel Blood*. It will regulate your system, arouse the functional activity of your liver, dispel melancholy, and make you sweet-tempered, strong, robust, and happy. Go to your druggist, and buy Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and if you wish to know more concerning the physical and mental constitutions of individuals, and the corresponding effect upon their moral nature, read "THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISOR," published by the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, New York. $1,50 (post-paid.)

Nagle, Cooke & Ewing, | *Paper Hangings.*

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,
OIL PAINTED WALL PAPERS,
SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.
DADO'S HALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.
NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
1208 Chestnut Street, 19-tf PHILADELPHIA.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicine, which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonic Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

"HORSE-MEN," and others who pretend to know, say that the following directions had better be observed in using Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders: Give a horse a tablespoonful every night for a week; the same every other night for 4 or 6 nights; the same for a milch cow, and twice as much for an ox. The addition of a little fine salt will be an advantage.

We have heard recently of several severe cases of spinal disease cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment; one case of a man forty-five years old, who had not done a day's work for four years. The back should first be washed, then rubbed with a course towel. Apply the Liniment cold, and rub it in well with the hand.

DYSPEPSIA! DISPEPSIA! DISPEPSIA!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symptoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and the despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and effects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wanting; it has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success; it is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warranted to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symptoms of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleepiness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in $1 bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TAPE WORM.

Removed in a few hours. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head, is expelled. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Consultation free by DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Advice free. Send for circular. Go to your druggist and ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 bottle. The Worm Syrup never fails. 21-4t

Legal Notices.

AN ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same.

SECTION 1st.—That every person or persons who shall be found on any street or any public place within the bounds of said borough making noise and confusion or using obscene or profane language, or behaving in other disorderly manner or any wise disturbing the peace and good order of the borough, or whoever may be found lounging upon doorsteps, collar doors or other private property without permission or against the wish of the owner thereof, or doing injury to public or private property; or lounging on street corners, around lamp posts or on the bridges of said borough during the night time, shall be liable to arrest by any police officer or high constable of said borough, and it shall be the duty of any police officer or high constable as aforesaid to arrest all persons so offending, and upon conviction thereof before the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace, of said borough, shall pay a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five dollars each, and costs of prosecution, at the discretion of the Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace before whom the case shall have been tried, and in case any person or so sentenced shall refuse or omit to pay the fine imposed and costs, every such person shall be duly committed to the common jail of Centre county, for any length of time not exceeding twenty-four hours, at the discretion of the said Chief Burgess or Justice of the Peace.

Ordained and enacted this 18th day of April, A. D., 1875.

Attest ROBERT VALENTINE, President.
J. H. RANKIN, Secr.

Approved the 20th day of April A. D., 1875.
S. M. IRWIN, Chief Burgess.

AN ORDINANCE.—To provide for the "Organization of a Police" and their compensation.

SECTION 1st. Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the Borough of Bellefonte, in Town Council assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, that hereafter the regular Police Force of the Borough shall consist of any number of persons not exceeding six.

SECTION 2nd. That at the first regular meeting of the Council in May of each year or at any regular meeting thereafter, the Town Council shall by resolution determine the number for the ensuing year, and it shall be the duty of the Chief Burgess to nominate suitable persons, citizens of the Borough, to act as Borough Police and designate one of their number as Chief, and shall present the same to the Town Council for confirmation and if any of the said persons should not be confirmed by the Council it shall be the duty of the Chief Burgess to withdraw the name and nominate other suitable person or persons as aforesaid until confirmed by the Council, and the Town Council aforesaid shall fix by resolution the compensation to be paid to each of said Police Force and make provision for the payment thereof, and shall certify the names of the persons so confirmed to the Chief Burgess who shall issue commissions to said persons and certify as now provided by ordinance.

SECTION 3rd. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions of this ordinance be, and same are hereby, repealed.

Ordained and enacted into an ordinance this 18th day of May, A. D. 1875.

Attest ROBERT VALENTINE, President.
JAS. H. RANKIN, Secretary.

Approved May 25, 1875.
A. STERNBERG, Chief Burgess.
21-3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THREE POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

During the past five years the VEGETINE has been steadily working itself into public favor, and those who were at first most incredulous in regard to its merits are now its most ardent friends and supporters.

There are three essential causes for those having such a horror of patent medicines, changing their opinion and lending their influence toward the advancement of VEGETINE. 1st—It is an honestly-prepared medicine from barks, roots and herbs. 2d—It honestly accomplishes all that is claimed for it, without leaving any bad effects in the system. 3d—It presents honest vouchers in testimonials from honest, well-known citizens, whose signatures are a sufficient guarantee of their correctness in the matter. Taking into consideration the vast quantity of medicine brought conspicuously before the public through the flaming advertisements in the newspaper columns, with no proof of merit or genuine vouchers of what it has done, we should be pardoned for manifesting a small degree of pride in presenting the following testimonial from Rev. J. S. DICKERSON, D. D., the popular and evangelical pastor of the South Baptist Church, Boston:

The Tired Body Sues for Sleep.

BOSTON, MARCH 16, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—It is as much from a sense of duty as of gratitude that I write to say your VEGETINE—even if it is a patent medicine—has been of great help to me when nothing else seemed to avail which I could safely use. Either excessive mental work or unusual care brings upon men a nervous exhaustion that desperately needs sleep, but as desperately defies it. Night after night the poor, tired body sues for sleep until the day dawn is welcome back, and we begin our work tired out with almost fruitless chase after rest. Now I have found that a little VEGETINE taken before retire, gives me sweet and immediate sleep, and without any of the evil effects of the usual narcotics. I think two things would tend to make brain-workers sleep. 1st—A little less work. 2nd—A little more VEGETINE. This prescription has helped me.

Now I have a particular horror of "patent medicine," but I have a greater horror of being afraid to tell the straight out truth. The VEGETINE has helped me, and I own up.

Yours, &c.,
J. S. DICKERSON.

Valuable Evidence.

The following unsolicited testimonial from Rev. O. T. WALKER, D. D., formerly pastor of Bowdoin Square Church, and at present settled in Providence, R. I., must be esteemed as reliable evidence.

No one should fail to observe that this testimonial is the result of two years' experience with the use of VEGETINE in the Rev. Mr. Walker's family, who now pronounces it invaluable:

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 164 Transit Street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your VEGETINE. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable, and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly Pastor of Bowdoin Sq. Church, Boston.

The Best Evidence

The following letter from Rev. E. S. BEST pastor M. E. Church, Natick Mass., will be read with interest by many physicians. Also those suffering from the same disease as afflicted the son of the Rev. E. S. Best. No person can doubt this testimony, and there is no doubt about the curative powers of VEGETINE:

NATICK, Mass., Jan. 1, 1874.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—We have good reason for regarding your VEGETINE a medicine of the greatest value. We feel assured that it has been the means of saving our son's life. He is now seventeen years of age; for the last two years he has suffered from necrosis of his leg, caused by scrofulous affection, and was so far reduced that nearly all who saw him thought the recovery impossible. A council of able physicians could give us but the faintest hope of his ever rallying, two of the number declaring that he was beyond the reach of human remedies, that even amputation could not save him, as he had not vigor enough to endure the operation. Just then we commenced giving him VEGETINE, and from that time to the present he has been continuously improving. He has lately resumed his studies, thrown away his crutches and cane, and walks about cheerfully and strong.

Though there is still some discharge from the opening where the limb was fractured, we have the fullest confidence that in a little time he will be perfectly cured.

He has taken about three dozen bottles of VEGETINE, but lately uses but little, as he declares that he is too well to be taking medicine.

Respectfully yours,
E. S. BEST,
MRS. L. C. F. BEST.

Reliable Evidence.

178 Baltic Street, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Bap. Church, Sacramento, Cal.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.
22-1m

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east corner of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank. 7-1-1y

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Bellefonte Building and Loan Association will be held on Saturday evening, June 19, 1875, for the purpose of considering a proposed amendment to the by-laws.
22-2t W. P. DUNCAN, Sec'y.

THE LAVA PEN

Is taking the place of the common Steel Pen wherever used. It will not corode; it will not injure tinted inks; it will write as smoothly as a gold pen; it will out-last a dozen steel pens. Sent by mail for $2 a gross or 20c a dozen.

The Trade supplied by
FRYSINGER BROS., Lewistown, Pa.,
Gen'l Agents for Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon
22-4t Centre and Snyder Counties.

FOR SALE.—A safe family horse and a two-seated carriage, price $200.
22-2t S. S. LYON.
Bellefonte, May 31, 1875.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—Four new first-class billiard tables, Phelan & Collender's make, three carom and one pocket, with balls, cues and cases, will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire at the REPUBLICAN office.

NOTICE.—A meeting of all persons opposed to the division of Benner township as now proposed will be held at the school house near Squire Johnsonbaughs, in said township, on Saturday, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.
MANY CITIZENS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—The will of Dr. S. A. Henderson, late of U. S. Navy, having been admitted to probate, letters testamentary thereunto have been issued to the undersigned, of which all persons interested will please take notice. W. P. WILSON,
21-6t Bellefonte, Pa.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Agricultural.

Paragraphs for the Farmer.

—Omaha has a stallion colt named "Mat."

—The only thing that it bothers a grasshopper to swallow is a four-legged table. A well developed hopper can worry it down, but the legs tickle his throat.

—Itis estimated that $98,000,000 are spent in the United States annually for repairing fences alone. The good old sentiment, "Millions for defence," isn't dead yet, we are glad to see.

—When they told an Indian a woman her husband was sliced up by a reaper, she impatiently replied: "Well take the pieces to the barn; can't leave the gooseberry sauce just now."

—Grasshopper eggs of 800 to a single peck of earth are said to have been found in Southern Minnesota, exciting a fear that the plague will revisit that region the coming summer.

—Californians are agitat ing the subject of the cultivtion of the sumac tree, the product of which is used for tanning, and, when ground brings the handsome sum of from $70 to $130 per ton.

—The San Francisco Board of Provision Packers have issued a circular advising California farmers to fatten hogs with their wheat. Last year $1,400,000 gold was sent from that city to buy Eastern pork and lard.

DO NOT CHEAT YOUR HORSES.—Most domestic animals are alive to their own interests as a man to business. They can make bargains, stick to them, and make you stick to them also. I have a little mare who used to require six men to catch her in the pasture; I carried corn to her a long time without trying to take her, leaving the corn on the ground. Next I induced her to eat it out of my hand, still leaving her free. Finally I persuaded her to follow me, and now she'll come trotting half a mile at my whistle, leaping ditches, fording brooks in the darkness and rain, or impenetrable fog. She follows me like a dog to the stable and I administer the corn there. But it is a bargain.

SABBATH-SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR MAY.

THE CHILD SAMUEL.

1 SAM. III., 1-10.

The words of Hannah, "I have lent him to the Lord," were not mere words of course. She meant what she said; for she left Samuel with Eli at Shiloh, that he might serve before the Lord in the tabernacle there. This must have been a great sacrifice to her. She laid him on the altar as her "dearest offering," and ever as she missed his childish prattle and his fond endearments, she would renew in her heart her dedication of him to Jehovah. Very delightful to her, also must have been her annual visits to the tabernacle, when she brought him a new coat, and feasted her eyes once more on his beloved features, marking, with all a mother's pride, the evidences of his growth, both in body and in mind.

With aged Eli the little boy was a special favorite. The sons of the the old man had turned out badly; and he had not been himself altogether from blame in reference to them, for "he restrained them not." At the time when they were capable of being governed he had not been careful to preserve his authority over them; so when they grew up to manhood, they indulged in practices that would have been shameful in any one, but were peculiarly disgraceful in those who were invested with the office of the priesthood. They were a grief of heart to their venerable parent, and made his old age miserable. Hence he turned to Samuel with a peculiar interest, seeking in him that which he had not found in his own children, and taking such delight in him as a grandsire does in the little ones that are brought up upon his knees. He made him very much the companion of his old age, and employed him in simple services about the tabernacle, dressing him in the linen ephod which was distinctive of the priesthood, and having his bed-chamber placed somewhere conveniently near his own. Such were the circumstances of the high priest's household at the time to which our lesson refers. The condition of the country at large was only what one might have expected from the character of Hophni and Phineas, the sons of Eli; for when those who hold the scared officers are corrupt, the people generally are depraved. "The word of the Lord was precious in those days; there was no open vison"—that is, spiritual communications were rare, and there was no recognized prophet who was the spokesman of Jehovah to the people. But now a new era was about to dawn, and a prophet, one of the purest, and the noblest Israel ever saw was to be called into the service of the Lord.

The story of Samuel's designation to office is told in these verses so beautifully and simply that it needs no explanation. Let the teacher leave it before his scholars in its own native distinctness, while the directs attention to the following things:

I. THE YOUTH OF HIM WHO WAS CALLED.

Samuel was still a child, probably not more than seven years old; yet he was not too young to be specially called by God. This was a call to the prophetic office, indeed; but we may generalize it into a call to be the Lord's, and say even a child is not too young to serve God. Early piety is a possible thing. Many of those who have been the greatest benefactors to the world and to the Church have given themselves to Christ in their tenderest years. Timothy from a child knew the Scriptures, and not a few of our noblest missionaries and ministers have like Samuel, been consecrated to the Savour's service from their birth. Early piety is a beautiful thing. The simplicity of the faith of a little child is something exquisite. It is like the bursting forth of the tender bud in Spring-time, or like the coming forth of the first flower after the Winter is past and gone. There is a freshness and fragrance about it which we miss in those whose conversions occur in later life; while as it develops into strength there is a roundness and completeness of character which we seldom find in others. The noblest specimens of well-balanced Christian principle are to be found in those who, from their infancy have known and loved the Lord. Early piety is a thing most pleasing to God. He loves little children, and He who took the little ones in his arms and delighted to hear the children's "hosanna!" is gladdened by every new instance of piety in childhood. Let no scholar think, therefore, that he is too young to serve the Lord; rather let it be the teacher's aim to make each member of his class feel the "Samuel! Samuel!" of this story is a call specially addressed to him.

II. THE TIME WHEN THIS CALL WAS MADE.

It was after Samuel had laid himself down to sleep. Every one knows that this is a season which is particularly favorable for thought. The silence and darkness of the chamber foster reflection, and at such an hour, the things that are unseen seem nearer and more real than at other times. The boy's first thoughts of God, of death, of eternity, of heaven, come generally then. How vivid often on such occasions, is a child's sense of the presence of God! Away back among the earliest memories our own boyhood, there is one such season deeply impressed upon our heart, when, overwhelmed with a sense of the nearness of the All-seeing, we covered up our face to hide ourselves from the Lord. It was the old history over again. In the early paradise of our infancy, then first destroyed by sin, God had come to talk with us 'in the cool of the day;' and as He called us, we tried to conceal ourselves from His inspection. Every little one has such experiences; let him not misinterpret them, for it is God that is calling him. Let the teacher here draw out from his scholars the recital of such memories, and let him use that wisely for their instruction and improvement.

III. THE CALL AT FIRST MISUNDERSTOOD.

Samuel imagined it was Eli's voice, and, with a promptitude which is worthy of all praise, he responded by rising and running to the aged priest. This was done three times, until the old man saw that God was in 'it, and advised him how to act. Admirably has Mathew Henry said here: 'Such mistakes as these we make oftener than we think of. God calls to us by His word, and we take it to be only the call of the minister, and answer it accordingly. He calls to us by his providences, and we look only at the instruments.' And again: 'God calls many by the ministry of the Word, and they say, as Samuel did, 'Here am I'; but, not looking at God, nor discerning His voice in the call, the impressions of it are soon lost. They lie down again, and their convictions come to nothing.' Let us be on our guard here, and see that we do not ignore or neglect the frequently occurring calls that He is giving to us: He is knocking at the door of our hearts. Let us open to him.

IV. THE CALL UTIMATELY RESPONDED TO.

Eli was a faithful instructer to Samuel, whatever he had been to his own sons, and Samuel implicitly obeyed his injunctions; for when the voice came again, he replied, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." This was a virtual acknowledgement of God's right to command him, and an implied promise that he would obey. It was a yielding up of himself entirely to God's service; the ear open to God's word, and the heart ready to believe and obey it. That is conversion—nay, that is the principle of the entire religious life. We place these words of Samuel, which he had recieved and appropriated from Eli, side by side with those of Paul: "Lord what wilt thou have me to do?" They are kindred utterances, and the soul that makes either sincerely is already converted. The open ear and the willing heart, and both for God—this is true piety, alike in the child scarcely out of infancy and in the man of fourscore years.

Other incidental lessons might be drawn out of these verses such as (1) Reverence for old age on the part of the young; (2) Promptitude of obedience to those who are set over us in our youth whether parents, guardians or instructors and (3) The value of the counsels of the old and experienced, to the young. But perhaps it would be better to make the whole impression of the lesson concentrate upon the ministry of children, and to make each feel that he is called, young as he is, to serve the Lord.

THE POOR DRUNKARD.—O, I have sometimes looked at a bright and beautiful boy. and it made my flesh creep within me at the thought that there was the bare possibility he might become a drunkard.

I was once playing with a beautiful boy in the city of Norwich, Connecticut; I was carrying him to and fro on my back both of us enjoying ourselves exceedingly; for I I loved him and I think he loved me. During our play I said to him.

"Harry, will you go down with me to the side of the stone wall?"

"O, yes" was the cheerful reply.

We went together, and saw a man lying listlessly there, quite drunk, his face upturned to the bright blue sky; the sun-beams that warmed and illuminated us lay upon his porous, greasy face; the morning wind kissed his parched lips and passed away poisoned; the very swine looked more noble than he, for they were fulfilling the purpose of their being. As I looked upon the poor degraded man, and then looked upon that child, with his bright brow, his beautiful blue eye, his rosy cheeks, his pearly teeth and ruby lips, the very picture of life and peace—as I looked upon the man and then upon the child, and felt his little hand convulsively twitching in mine, and saw his little lips grow white, and his eyes dim, gazing upon the poor drunkard—then did I pray to God to give me an everlasting, increasing capacity to hate with a burning hatred any instrumentality that could make such a thing of a being once as fair as that little child.—*John B. Gough.*

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THE GREAT INDIAN DIURETIC.
INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO BUCHU.

Nine tenths of the human family suffer, directly or indirectly, at one time or other, from diseases or irregularities of the generative system, while the victims of indiscretion, and of quack treatment, are comparatively numerous.

The idea that patients cannot treat themselves successfully in these cases has long ago been exploded. A good and reliable medicine, prepared by an experienced physician, from the original Indian Recipe, that is guaranteed to effect a

SPEEDY AND RADICAL CURE.

can be as safely relied upon as the prescription of the most skillful practitioner. Such a medicine is the celebrated

CHEROKEE REMEDY.

Full directions accompany each bottle, and if they are carefully followed, a quick and permanent cure is guaranteed. Price $2.00 per bottle.

THE CHEROKEE INJECTION,

should always be used in conjunction with the Remedy for both incipient and obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa. Price $2.00 per bottle.

CHEROKEE CURE

for seminal weakness (spermatorrhœa), is a simple vegetable medicine that was used for many years in the practice of the physician who first gave the remedy to the public. It has effected cures that would scarcely be credited except on ocular evidence of the fact. Full directions, with pamphlet containing all particulars of symptoms, treatment, &c., accompany each bottle. Price $2.00 per bottle. Sold everywhere.

CHEROKEE PILLS,

These Pill are prepared expressly for the cure of those irregularities to which ladies are subject, and will be found safe, reliable and effectual, for the cure of Suppression, Green Sickness, Pain in the Back, Hysteria, Sick Headache, &c., &c. Price $1.00 per box.

Heimstreet's Hair Restorative,
OR INIMITABLE HAIR COLORING.

NOT A DYE.—Heimstreet's "Hair Coloring is not a Dye, and its operation is not by any chemical effect, but by a natural restoration of the glands, thus giving the hair the color it originally had.

NATURALNESS.—When the hair is dyed, its color is leaden hued and unnatural, but when restored by HEIMSTREET'S HAIR COLORING, its appearance is so perfectly natural that no one can detect the use of any Restorative.

STAINLESS.—While the Restorative acts promptly on the hair, it leaves no stain or mark whatever on the skin. It is composed of ingredients that form a perfect dressing as well as a coloring, so that no oils, &c., are necessary.

THIS MOST EFFECTIVE of all the Hair Restorers is for sale by all druggists at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Numerous certificates from those who have used it are in the possession of the proprietors.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., New York.
JOHN F. HENRY, Curran & Co., Wholesale Ag'ts, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.

PARK'S BALSAM
OR
WILD CHERRY AND TAR.

BALSAM.—Nothing is more soothing to the irritated membranes than the pure BALSAMS of which this medicine is composed.

WILD CHERRY.—The true bark of Wild Cherry is an unfailing specific for all throat and pectorial diseases.

TAR.—The wonderful healing properties of Tar when united with the other ingredients, render PARK'S BALSAM the most efficient Cough Medicine ever offered to the public.

CONSUMPTION.—The many cases of Consumption that have been cured justify us in the assertion that it is the very best medicine for that disease ever discovered.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

Stephen Fisk, of New York, says his daughter had consumption, and terbuches had formed in her lungs. He was induced to try Park's Balsam, which effected a speedy cure.

T. Edward Fleet, of Brooklyn says, I think it is the best medicine for affections of the lungs I ever used.

G. S. Fancher, of New York says, I feel fully persuaded that Park's Balsam has saved my life.

We have in our possession hundreds of certificates from others, and all of the same cheering import. Price 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Address all orders to JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 8 and 9 College Place, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO., Proprietors.

EGYPTIAN
Rat and Vermin Destroyer
FOR EXTERMINATING RATS, MICE, WATER BUGS, ROUCHES, RED ANTS, &c.

STRENGTH.—When a Rat tastes the Egyptian Destroyer, his death warrant is signed, sure. It cannot fail to kill. It also creates great thirst, and the rat will search for water out of doors, and not die in his hole, to cause a stench that cannot be got out.

ATTRACTIVENESS.—Rats are the shrewdest of vermin. It is hard to get them to eat poison. An ingredient in the Egyption Destroyer is a perfect bait, and they are attracted rather than freightened be it. "Rats (not children) cry for it.

KEEPING SOFT.—People know how the ordinary Rat Pastes dry up and become useless, causing annoyance and loss. The Egyptian Destroyer is fully warranted to keep soft, fresh and effective in any climate for years.

SURE DEATH.—The Egyptian Destroyer kills every time. Hundreds of unsolicited testimonials are now in the hands of the proprietors, substantiating its great merits as the best preparation for destroying Vermin in the world. Be sure and ask for the "Egyptian," and take no other.

Put up in large glass bottles. Price, 25 cts. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., AGENTS, 8 and 9 College Place, N. Y.
METROPOLITAN MEDICINE CO., Sole Proprietors.
6-30-1y

HOLLOWAY'S
Pills and Ointment
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE GRAND PRINCIPLE that operates in these wonderful medicines is the power that they possess in purifying the turbid blood, and expelling corrupt humors from the system.

Both the ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases: Bunions, Burns, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Fistula, Gout, Limbago, Mercurial Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Ring-Worms, Salt Rheums, Scalds, Skin Diseases, Swelled Glands, Sore Legs, Sore Breasts, Sore Heads, Sore Throats, Sores of all kinds, Sprains, Stiff Joints, Tetter, Ulcers, Venereal sores, Wounds of all kinds.

USE HOLLOWAY'S EXPECTORANT for the absolute cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and all affections of the Pulminary nature.

CAUTION.

Be careful and see that each bottle has the Holloway and Co. trade mark on it.

Price, 25cts., 62cts., and $1.00; great saving in buying large sizes.

METROPOLITAN MED. CO., PROP'RS.
9 College Place, N. Y.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Wholesale Agents, New York.
6-30-1y

THE VOICE OF MASONRY
AND FAMILY MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION, IS NOW IN ITS 13th YEAR. It contains a full account of all matters pertaining to craft, supplied by its large corps of able contributors, both at home and abroad, and is one of the best mediums of Masonic information. PRICE $2 PER YEAR, in advance, with Masonic Chromo, $2,50. Send 25 cents for sample copy

Address VOICE OF MASONARY,
No 183 West Monroe St Chicago Ill., and No. 8 College Place or P.O. Box 1789, New York City
6-30-1y

MEDICAL.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief space afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

Stoves.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.
6-tf

W. & L. WETSLER,
DEALERS IN
STOVES
OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS
TIN WARE
MANUFACTURED FROM THE
BEST QUALITY OF TIN,
AND SOLD AS CHAEP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING
a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
5-33-1f

CAR SHOPS.

BELLEFONTE
CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,
(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)
BELLEFONTE
Manufactures and keeps always on hand
WHITE AND YELLOW
PINE FLOORING,
Weather boarding, of various styles,
Sash,
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets,
Scroll Sawing of every Description,
and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER
Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS,
and the trade generally solicited.
BELLEFONTE CAR MANF'G CO.
5-25-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

$7.85 FOR 10 CTS.

Frazier's Time Table and Pocket Directory for May contains $7.85 worth of information. For satisfactory reasons not divulged, every Master Mason should have a copy. For sale at News Stands, Hotels, on Railroad Trains, etc. Mailed anywhere on receipt of 10 cents. Office 37 & 39 South Third St., Phila.

AGENTS! SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS.

LIVINGSTONE'S Popular Edition
Price $2.50 LAST JOURNAL!

The story of the last seven eventful years of the Great Traveler's life as told by himself, and of his sufferings and death as told by his men. The book they want. F. C. BLISS & CO., Publishers, Newark, New Jersey. 13 4t

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Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)
J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE. BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,
FROM THE
WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,
prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!
Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!
WOOD or COAL BURNT,
challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of
DUPONT'S POWDER
RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,
FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,
all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.
CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!
Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.
v6n34-1y

Hardware.

HARDWARE
NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW
J. & J. HARRIS,
SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE
All sorts of
Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones,
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by
STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS
merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS
will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,
v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

P. B. WILSON. T. A. HICKS. H. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabnet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

Merchant Tailors.

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot.
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

Merchant Tailoring Establishment
NO. 7, BROCKERHOFF'S ROW,
BELLEFONTE PA.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a

Splendid and Rich Assortment of Foreign and Domestic
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
AND
VESTINGS,

Which he is prepared make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by the yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of

Gents Furnishing Goods

of every style and variety, consisting of
HATS AND CAPS,
STRAW GOODS,
MUSLIN OR LINEN SHIRTS,
Underclothes for Summer or Winter Wear, Suspenders, Hose, Neck Ties, Collars, both Paper and Linen, Handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of KID GLOVES—"The Jouvin"—a full assortment of sizes, colors &c., on hand.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
No. 7, Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
v4n34-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW,
ALLEGHENY STREET.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by
WM. M'CLELLAN,
a most complete stock of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style, for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, underclothing for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a full assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. M'CLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-13-tf

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

ISAAC LOSE Takes this Method to inform his friends and the public generaly that he is prepared to do all kinds of express business and will deliver promptly to any point in Bellefonte or the county anything that may be entrusted to his care. Thankful for past favors asks a continuence of public favor. 5-6-3

JNO. D. SOURBECK.
LOCAL EXPRESS.

A local expressing promptly attended to reasonable rates.

Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town.
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16-1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, at all times on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-4-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen. Bailey's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-29-1y

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

DR. BELLS SPECIFIC REMEDIES have stood the test of thirty years, and are still unequaled for their great efficacy in curing all diseases of the Urino-Genetal system arising from youthful indiscretion or imprudent habits.

YOUTH, MANHOOD, AND OLD AGE are alike benefitted by them, and a cure may confidently be expected in all cases of Nervous Debility and Depression, Gravelly Deposits, Pains and Irritations, Seminal Weakness, Emissions, Discharges, and other Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, conditions arising from one and the same cause.

These remedies can be used without detection, as they never nauseate the stomach, or interfere with diet, or business pursuits.

Trial boxes, properly secured from observation, will be sent by mail, on receipt of One Dollar—pamphlet containing full particulars, sent on receipt of stamp. Address,
47-3m JOHN LAMB, P. O. Box 2585, N. York

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 276, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediatelybefore the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72, I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall, on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 243, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

onstans Commandery, No. 3, K. T., meets e second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Joe Fury spells 'regal' backwards and then drinks it.

——Esquire Gephart's office is now in Humes' block above the post office.

——Mr. Meek denies in his last paper that he gave five hundred dollars to the Osceola sufferers.

——Guss of the Huntingdon *Globe* finds attractions in Snow Shoe, and rusticates there periodically.

——Our depot is now kept open till nearly twelve o'clock P. M. on account of the late train from Lock Haven.

——Burgess Sternberg makes an active and vigilant official. Has he noticed that board walk on Water Street?

——Mr. Frank Lingle, a typo in the late *Osceola Reveille* office, has been visiting friends in town since the Osceola calamity.

——It don't make much difference to us whether Grant wants a third term or not, only so the board-walk up to the big spring is repaired.

——The "unwritten law of the republic" doesn't amount to much as long as man's in danger of breaking his neck on that Water street board-walk.

——That beautiful grove in front of the Court House is a delicious resort these warm days, is an ornament to the town, and a sort of a saint's rest for the Court House loafers,

——Young ladies of the Academy are wearing hats about three feet in diameter, and, when they pass down street, things are darkened up so that even the chickens go to roost.

——The man with the long whiskers, Fred. Reamer, of the *Gazette & Bulletin*, sat beside us at dinner the other day and told us of the success of his paper. He is a suscess as an editor.

——The people living in the vicinity of the big spring and Phœnix mills have petitioned the town council to repair that dangerous board-walk along the creek. Why don't our Chief Burgess look after this matter?

——Mr. Max Liveright was in town last week, homeward bound from his wedding trip. If anybody deserves a good, loving wife, Max Liveright is the man, and we are pleased to say that he has received his deserts.

——A large temperance meeting was held in Beech Creek on Thursday evening last. A. O. Furst, Esq., and Rev. Geo. W. Miller, both of this place, delivered addresses. The subject of Mr. Miller's remarks was "moral and political defenses against drunkenness."

——The Sultan of Turkey has seven hundred wives; and yet it don't cost him a cent for spring bonnets. He makes them go bare-headed, he does; but there's not a man in Bellefonte that has one seven hundredth part as much command of dommestic affairs as the Sultan.

——And now, ladies, hands off Henry Smith of Pulaski, Oswego county, N. Y., if you please. Would you ask why? Read:

I forbid Eny One Marrying
Henry Smith
for i was Engaged to him March 11 1874 for if he gets married he Will haf to Suffer the Penalty of the law
I remain as ever his intended wife
SOPHA BAKER.

——Talk about puzzles, but here is a tough one: Two men, A and B, bought one hundred acres of land at $100 per acre. Each paid $5,000. A took his share of the north side at $110 per acre, while B took his share south side, at $99 per acre. How much land did each get? How can the question be proved? Of all the men who have figured on the problem, no two agree exactly.

——The hotel on the second floor of our office—the Bush House—has fitted up an additional reading room which fronts on Spring Creek. It is a cool, pleasant room, with handsome veranda in front, and is the one more attraction to this elegant hotel which will be appreciated by the summer visitors, some of whom have already arrived. A sufficiently large number of rooms has already been engaged to warrant a most prosperous and profitable season.

DECORATION CEREMONIES.—On Saturday afternoon last, the decoration of deceased soldiers' graves took place under the direction of Post Bayard G. A. R. The preparations were fully and carefully made, and credit therefor is principally due to Capt. R. B. Barger, commanding post, Adjt. H. H. Benner, Major R. C. Cheesman, Lieut. O. W. Van Valin and Private William Jones. An abundant supply of flowers was brought to Mr. Jones' office during the day which was made into bouquets, wreaths, and crosses. The following is a list of contributors to the floral supply:

Roland Mallory, Hard. Harris, Miss Chestie, Campbell, Mrs. Geo. A. Bayard and daughters Miss Bessie Reese, Mrs. Hannah Ward, Miss Katie Cheesman, Miss Lydia Baney, Mrs. Dr. Rothrock, Miss Josie Kline, Miss Nellie Kline Master Clyde Wetzel, Master Harvey Wetzel, Master Willie Furst, Master John Furst, Master John Bullock, Master Harry Bullock, Miss Beckie McGinley, Mrs. E A. Smith, Mrs. W. M. Holmes, Mrs. Wm. Straub, Mrs. John Irvin, Mrs. John D. Leib, Mrs. R. C. Cheesmen, Mrs. F. Boal, Miss Adda Gray, Miss Anna Gray, Misses Reese, Mrs. H. P. Harris, Mrs. R. Beck, Mrs. E. A. Livingston, Master James Cheesman, Miss Mollie Downing, Miss Mamie Morris, Miss Maggie Pruner, Miss Lizzie Longwell, Miss Mary Yeager, Miss Josie Cheesman, Master Harry Parker, and many others furnished flowers at the cemetery, whose names we failed to obtain.

A list of all soldiers whose mortal remains repose in the cemeteries of Bellefonte had been prepared and their names, rank and regiment neatly printed on muslin and each attached with an American flag, to a small staff. These were carried, with the flowers, by delegations of boys from all the Sunday schools, to the cemetery. Shortly after dinner a violent wind storm set in which carried clouds of dust through the streets and dispersed the large crowd that had assembled at head quarters, and also a number of people, mostly women and children, who had congregated at the cemetery. Soon after, a thunder storm broke over the town and proceedings were delayed until after three o'clock. The rain still continued, and gave signs of continuing during the balance of the day. The members of the Post were determined to pay the annual tribute to their fallen comrades and, despite the rain, the line was formed in the following order:

Mountain City Band.
Delegation of Boys with flags and flowers.
Logan Fire Company.
Clergy.
Post Bayard G. A. R.

The column thus formed, at command of Captain R. B. Barger, proceeded through the rain to Union Cemetery. Here a hollow square was formed, inside of which were four graves. There was not a large crowd. The rain had driven all indoors except the few who were patriotic enough to endure the weather in order that the programme should be carried out. The preliminaries were brief, after which Lieut. H. H. Benner advanced to the grave of Lieut. C. Matlock Kephart, and as he placed a beautiful wreath upon the grave said:

In honor of our comrades slain in Freedom's battle, yielding up their lives in prison-pens, dying in hospitals from wounds or disease, who now sleep in graves far away and unknown, I place these flowers upon this grave. These beautiful flowers will fade, this green mound will be levelled with the plain, but the historic streams by which our comrades fought will be dry, and the battle mountains where they bled will be washed to the sea, ere the story of their valor dies out, or the result of their heroism ceases to affect mankind.

Major R. C. Cheesman, standing by the grave of Captain Dinsmore, and while strewing it with flowers said:

Death comes to all of us; none shall evade its relentless mandate. The highest potentate and the humblest toiler must at last take their places in the bosom of the earth and it becomes us all to be ready for the messenger whose summons we must obey.

Our comrades, whose graves are scattered all over the land, wherever our armies marched or fought; who calmly sleep beneath the waters until the seas give up their dead, or in the quiet hamlets where the sound of the battle-call was never heard, died in the performance of the noblest of duties, the defence of their country, and the upholding of its stary banner.

As the grass springs anew from the storms of winter, as other flowers will come forth to take the place of these so soon to fade, so be it ours, for ourselves and our generations, to keep bright, with each succeeding year, memories of our fallen Comrades.

The next grave decorated was that of Lieutenant Musser, by Lieut. O. W Van Valin, who spoke is follows:

Out of His infinite mercy, the Father, without whose knowledge not even a sparrow falls to the ground, has been pleased to remove from us our comrades. May the example of their actions and the lessons of their sacrifice remain with us and constantly teach us, that next to the duty we owe to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, unselfish patriotism and manly devotion to the country which shields and protects us, are the highest attributes and surest signs of that true nobility which raises men to be a little lower than angels, and binds upon the brow the ineffaceable mark of the hero. May wisdom from on High shine into the hearts of our rulers, and so direct their actions that the voice of the people may honor them, as today it honors the lowly beds of the country's defenders, and from this silent city of the dead, may we carry to our homes, and prove by our actions the determination to be true to the charges left upon the nation's gratitude, "to care for him who has borne the battle," and of the widow and orphan of him who has fallen. In remembrance then of the holy cause for which our comrades gave the full measure of their devotion, I now place these white flowers upon this grave.

Next, was the grave of Major Charles H. Hale, Rev. W. H. Lilly placing a beautiful wreath of white flowers upon the mound as he said:

In memory of the honored and heroic dead, whose remains here find shelter and repose, I deposit these flowers, thinking not of the creed or color, politics, nationality or rank of the comrades sleeping below, knowing only they were patriots who bravely served where duty called. May the lesson of purity which these flowers symbolize rest in our hearts, and incite in us feelings of patriotism which our comrades showed in life, and exemplified in death.

At the sound of the trumpet, delegations proceeded to the following cemeteries;

Union Cemetery, Old Catholic Cemetery, New Catholic Cemetery, and Quaker Cemetery.

Every grave was decorated with an American flag, and pennant bearing name, rank, regiment and legend of the death of its tenant, and with an abundance of flowers. Below is a complete list of graves decorated:

Col George Dare, 5th Pa Res Vol.
Capt Richard Dinsmore, 5th Pa Res Vol.
Capt McKean Buchanan, U S N.
Capt Evan Buchanan.
Capt Samuel L Barr, 148th Pa Vol.
Lieut James B Cook, 148th Pa Vol.
Lieut Hardman Petriken, 5th Pa Res Vol.
Lieut H H Lingle, Anderson Cav.
Lieut John A Bayard, 148th Pa Vol.
Lieut A Graffius, U S A.
Lieut I Musser, 148th Pa Vol.
Lieut H Erhard, 148th Pa Vol.
Lieut Solomon Norman, 184th Pa Vol.
Lieut C M Kephart, 16th Pa Cav.
Lieut Daniel Pruner, 16th Pa Cav.
Lieut Wm Lambert, U S C T.
Robert Gordon, Anderson Cav.
Henry McAllister, 148th Pa Vol.
Charles Burnside, U S N.
Irwin Keys, 184th Pa Vol.
Joseph G. Stone, 45th Pa Vol.
James Ford, 13th Ind Vol.
Edward Bland, 2d Pa Cav.
Timothy Sexton, 1st Pa Cav.
Joseph Fulton, 2d Pa Cav.
Stanley Keys, 1st Pa Cav.
Samuel McKinney, 2d Pa Cav.
John H Kline, 148th Pa Vol.
Samuel Butler, 148th Pa Vol.
Jerry O'Leary, 2d Pa Vol.
Jacob V Miller, 45th Pa Vol.
Daniel Crannan, regiment unknown.
Charles R Bullock, 2d Pa Vol.
Jacob Zimmerman, 7th Pa Cav.
Capt Charles H Hale, 19th Infty U S A.
A C Stine, 45th Pa Vol.
John Light, 93d Pa Vol.
William Eccard, regiment unknown.
John L Given, 151st Pa Vol.
Samuel McKinney, 3d Pa Vol.
James M Ward, 46th Pa Vol
Michael Hazel, regiment unknown.
Andrew Hazel, regiment unknown.
O N Moore, regiment unknown.
James Hinton, 45th Pa Vol.
Charles McBride, 1st Bat Pa Mil.
A W Bayard, Pa Mil War of 1812.
Wm Armor, Pa Mil War of 1812.
Sebastian Whitmer, Pa Mil War of 1812.
David Mitchell, U S N War of 1812.
Austin Alexander, 45th U S C T.
Wilson Williams, U S C T.
Lewis Mills, 5th U S C T.
Edward Mills, 6th U S C T.

The memorial address which was to have been delivered by Rev. George W. Miller was on account of the rain, postponed until Sunday evening, when it was delivered to a large congregation in the Court House.

——Williamsport may expect Governor Curtin by special train to-morrow with an escort of five hundred honorably discharged soldiers of Centre county.

——If a comet had struck Bellefonte, our people could not have been more surprised than they are at the remarkably low prices of all kinds of boots and shoes at Johnny Powers', opposite Bush House.

——The concert of the M. E. Sunday School of Milesburg, announced in our last issue to have been given last Friday, has been postponed until next Saturday, June 5. The Milesburg string band will assist in the entertainment.

——We hear much complaint in regard to school matters in Howard twp., and have a communication which places severe strictures on the managment of the schools during the past winter. We withhold the communication but hope to hear a better report from that region in the future.

PREPARING FOR WILLIAMSPORT.—The Veteran Club of Centre County will attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Association at Williamsport to-morrow in full force, as will be seen by the following card from the proper officers. The special train will accommodate five hundred persons and the Veteran Club, which will number nearly that many honorably discharged soldiers, will act as escort to Governor Curtin who is president of the Reserves organization. The trip will be a delightful one and no doubt many of our citizens will avail themselves of the opportunity to accompany the excursion. The following card explains the detail arrangements:

EXCURSION!—Thursday, June 3, 1875. The time and terms of the Excursion to Williamsport to attend the annual meeting of the Pa. Reserve Corps Association have been definitely fixed. A special train, with accommodations for five hundred persons, will leave Bellefonte at 7.30 A. M., on Thursday, June 3, 1875, arriving at Williamsport at 10.30 A. M. Returning will leave Williamsport not later than 10.30 P. M. of the same day. Fare for the round trip, from Bellefonte, Milesburg, Curtin, Howard and Eagleville, $1.50. Arrangements have been made at Williamsport to provide dinner for all who attend the Reunion. All honorably discharged soldiers of Centre county are honorary members of the Reserve Corps Association. We will not soon again have so favorable an opportunity for attending their meeting. On behalf of the Veteran Club of Centre county.

JAMES A. BEAVER, President.
D. S. KELLER, Sec'y.

MEMORIAL SERMON.—Owing to the rainstorm on Saturday afternoon, the address by Rev. Geo. W. Miller, which was to have been delivered in Union Cemetery, as part of the decoration cermonies, was unavoidably postponed. The members of Post Bayard, G. A. R. requested Mr. Miller to deliver, in lieu of his address, a memorial sermon on Sunday evening. The reverend gentleman consenting, the court house was procured, it being more centrally located and more capacious than any of the churches. At the time appointed, the court room was crowded to its fullest capacity, and many were not able to find seats. The text chosen was from Judges 5. 18: "A people that jeoparded their lives unto death in the high places of the field." We will not attempt an epitome of the sermon. The large assembly that congregated to hear the talented young clergyman, expected something more than ordinary, and they were not disappointed. All listened with profound attention throughout, and we can only say it was able, forcible and effective in the extreme, containing, besides the arguments made and lessons drawn from the subject, passage of rare beauty, and some of the grandest flights of rhetoric that we have ever listened to. The sermon could only be fully appreciated by those who had the good fortune to hear it, but, if possible, we will publish it in full next week.

PERSONALS.—Col. W. P. Wilson looks well in a new suit of rather loud clothes. He is now considered the handsomest man in town, which shows what McClellan, the popular merchant taylor, can do for his fellow citizens in the way of wearing apparel.

—D. P. Ray, Esq., of Tyrone, has been elected president of the Tanner's Association of Penn

—Gen. George Buchanan, of Spring Mills, was over on Thursday, to find out who they nominated at Lancaster. He don't admire the candidates—like the rest of the Democracy.

—Mr. Harry Hicks is down in Chester county getting married. Major Wilson attends to the hard ware trade in his absence.

—Cyrus Gordon, Esq., Clearfield's young legal luminary, dropped in among his friends in this place on Friday last.

—J. T. Hale, Esq., returned from the West on Friday last, and is at present having a pleasant time among his friends.

—Mr. Charles H. Young, of the Washington *Star*, with his accomplished lady, arrived in this place on Saturday last, expecting to spend the summer at the Bush House. Mr. Young was a guest of this house last season and made many warm friends who were glad to meet him on his return. Mr. Y. is a scholarly gentleman and an able writer.

—P. Gray Meek of the "Watchman" is again confined to a dark room at home on account of sore eyes.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—A son of Mr. James Fulton, living at Valentine's Iron Works, was accidentally drowned on Thursday evening last in the Forge dam. The unfortunate boy had been attending school during the day, and on his return home after the afternoon session, was sent to a spring house near by for milk. On his way he stopped, boy like, to watch some ducks swimming in the dam near the place where a large spring opens into the dam, making a clear current of water a rod or more in width, and the depth, being about ten feet. He had been hunting during the day for the place where these ducks laid their eggs, and it is supposed that while hunting for the nest along the stone embankment, he accidentally slipped into this deep hole and was drowned. His father was in Snow Shoe at the time, and his mother in Milesburg, and their grief on returning home was pitiable. The deceased is said to have been a bright, interesting boy. We sincerely condole with the bereaved family. The funeral took place on Saturday.

ERRATUM.—In our last issue, in a notice of the Annual Convention of the Centre County Union Sunday School Association, we inadvertantly spoke of it as the "Presbyterian" U.S.S. Association. Our advertisement of the convention was made up from the report in the previous issue of the "Watchman" which also made the same mistake. We hasten to make this explanation because the word "Presbyterian" may have a tendency to give out the idea that the above society is denominational and not composed of all the Evangelical bodies in the county. The object of the organization is to improve all the Sunday Schools of the county; to assist all laborers in this great field, in their work of bringing the rising generation to Christ; and to infuse new vitality and energy into this labor of love. The society has done, and we hope may continue to do, much good; And these columns shall always be at their service to render whatever assistance we may.

——Mr. William McCully whose illness we noticed in a previous issue died about four oclock on Friday morning last, at the residence of Major James Armor. The cause of his death was an affection of the brain the nature of which was somewhat puzzling to physicians. He had suffered much pain for several months, and during the last two weeks of his illness he remained almost continually in a stupor. Deceased was an honest man and a good citizen, and his loss is deeply regretted. The funeral was largely attended on Sunday last.

——Where will you find hats cheaper than at Montgomery's? Call and see the Alaska, pearl, cassimere and silk hats, "Bessie Turner" and "Reserve" hats just out. Shirts made to order, alpaca and linen coats and dusters; collars, ties, summer under wear, suspenders, &c. Straw hats at bottom prices, and we are prepared to say, that anybody who wants a hat, (and who does not?) will not be able to buy them anywhere as cheap as at Montgomery's, No 7. Brockerhoff Row.

CENTRE COUNTY COUNCIL.—A meeting of Centre County Council, P. of H., will be held in the Court room in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 7th day of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be transacted. Representatives, to entitle them to a voice in the council, must provide themselves with proper regalia.

LEONARD RHONE,
Dept. P. of H.

——Ned Blanchard says "we're Rawle right."

——For the benefit of those few self-varnished manikins, who object to this paper because we do not insult their enemies in every week's issue, we would say, that a receipt in full will be immediately made out when they want to close up their accounts.

——A small boy created a sensation yesterday at Sechler's grocery store by quietly dropping a card bearing the words "take one" into a box of oranges at the front door. The oranges were soon taken, but Sechler continues to sell the best and cheapest groceries in town.

——A six year old son of Roll Bryan, Curtin's Forge, while attempting to drive a lot of sheep out of the yard yesterday week, was attacked so furiously by a buck, that he was knocked down and his arm broken between the wrist and elbow. Dr. Dorworth, of this place, attended the child and reports him doing well.

——Mr. Jonathan Schenck, of Howard borough, met with a painful accident on Tuesday last, which will no doubt, result in a permanent loss of the use of his leg. While driving a wagon across Bald Eagle creek, a sudden jolt threw him out of the wagon into two feet of water, his knee striking against a stone and spliting open the knee cap. Dr. Potter of this place is attending him, and the patient is of course doing well.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On last Saturday week, Mr. Perry McDowell, of Howard, met with a serious accident. He was riding with his wife in a buggy on the road below Howard, when his young horse became frightend at a calf jumping over a pair of bars, and wheeled around in the road, upsetting the buggy and throwing both of them out. Mrs. McDowell's back was badly injured by the fall, while Mr. McDowell sustained a fracture of his right arm, and had three ribs broken. Dr. Joseph Tibbens, of Beech Creek, was sent for and set the broken bones, and from information received on Monday last, we learn that they are both recovering rapidly.

WEST POINT CADET.—Hon. L. A. Mackey, on Saturday last appointed Mr. James A. Leydon of this place to the West Point Cadetship.

The appointment of both the naval and military cadets from this district was made strictly in accordance with the system of competitive examinations. The very best evidence that Mr. Mackey has honestly and fairly carried out this system is found in the fact that at the examination for the appointment to Annapolis, a son of Democratic parents, named Humphreys; carried off the prize, while in the latter, the most meritorious boy was found to be James A. Leydon, son of Mr. Daniel Leydon, a well-known Republican of this county, and who accordingly received the appointment.

The independence and good sense, which Mr. Mackey has shown in these appointments cannot be too highly commended, and if his example were imitated by more men in public places, one civil service reform would not be so much of a stench in the nostrils of the public. Young Leydon is a boy of intelligence, integrity and energy, and possesses remarkable bodily vigor. He will no doubt prove a credit to this district in the school of the nation.

Newspapers.

—We have received a copy of the Daily *Argus*, a new daily paper just launched at Erie city. It is a four page paper, has a liberal share of advertising, and is independent in politics. Success to the new journal.

—The Detroit *Free Press* comes out with a new and handsome head, has recently discarded its old duds and regaled itself in a neat spring suit, and all the fixings, and seems to be on the road to prosperity. The *Press*, although on the wrong side of the stump, politically, has the right kind of jingle to it, and deserves its support and patronage.

—The Danbury *News*, one of the wittiest, if not the wittiest, of American publications, comes to us this week with its pages enclosed in a neat and attractive border, and, with other new features, looks as gaudy as a June butterfly. The *News* is an excellent family newspaper, containing good humor, romance, and news of the day, and well deserves the high position it has won for itself in the journalistic field.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain H. C. Beamer, of Potter township, as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David M. Glenn, of Bellefonte, as candidate for sheriff, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

MARRIED

In the Presbyterian Church of St. Georges, Delaware, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Jacob Belville, D. D., Rev. Robert Hamill, D. D., to Anna K., daughter of late Rev. Robert Belville of St. Georges.

On May 20, 1875, in Ferguson twp., by Joseph Gates, Esq., William Masterson to Miss Mahala S. Garner, both of Ferguson twp.

On 2d ult., by A. M. Lindsey, Esq., Mr. Peter Moyers, of Buffalo Run, Centre Co., to Miss Alice Hunter, of Morrisdale, Clearfield Co.

On the 26th of May, 1875, at the residence of the bride's father, Theodore Rupert, Zion, Pa., by Rev. Wm. J. Gibson, D. D., Wm. Rufus Park, Binghamton, N. Y., to Miss Helen E. Rupert, Zion Pa.

On the 30th ult., in Milesburg, at the residence of Deacon Shirk, by Rev. W. A. Biggart, Mr. George L. Smith and Miss Ellen Hauley, both of Unionville, Pa.

HON. HENRY RAWLE.

Sketch of the Republican Nominee for State Treasurer.

Mr. Rawle is a native of Mifflin county, Pa., and was born in 1833. He was educated in Lancaster and West Chester, and in 1850, at the age of sixteen, was appointed by J. Edgar Thomson, civil engineer on the Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He continued the practice of his profession of engineering on different railroads of the State until the completion of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, from Warren to Erie in 1859, and then relinquished the profession and embarked in the iron business, starting a blast furnace at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa. His furnace was the second one in Shenango Valley constructed for the smelting of ores from the Lake Superior region with raw coal. In 1861 Mr. Rawle married Miss Harriet G., daughter of the late General Charles M. Reed, of Erie, and removed to that city in 1862, since which time he has been engaged in the transportation of coal and Lake Superior ore between Erie and Shenango Valley, by the Erie and Beaver Canal. In 1869 Mr. Rawle formed a company to build the first blast furnace in Erie, which has since been in continuous operation and furnished employment to a large force of laborers during the panic and subsequent hard times. In 1872 he organized the Erie Rolling Mill Company—the first enterprise of the kind in Erie—which has also kept a large force of workmen constantly employed, and contributed largely to the business prosperty of the city. During all this period Mr. Rawle's relations to his workmen have been cordial and liberal, and he has uniformally given them every consideration. Mr. Rawle was the projector of the Shenango and Allegheny Railroad, and was its president during its construction. This road developed the mineral resources of Eastern Mercer and Butler counties, and reaches a point near the great Butler oil district. Mr. Rawle was one of the first Water Commissioners of Erie, and subsequently has been elected Mayor of that city for two successive terms. His executive abilities in these responsible offices have commended him to the people of his city and of the Northwest, and they are a unit in his support. Mr. Rawle has all his life been a large employer of laboring men, and the relations which he has sustained to his workmen have been thoroughly disinterested and highly advantageous to his employees and mutually profitable.

There is no citizen of Northwestern Pennsylvania who has given employment to a larger number of laborers and mechanics in the important industries of that section of our great State. He has always taken high views of the relations of labor and capital, and has regarded their interests as identical. For this reason, he has treated his men liberally and fairly, and in such a manner as to endear them to him personally. Their regard for him is shown by the hearty and generous support they have always given him in his political campaigns.

Mr. Rawle, before the war, was a Douglas Democrat, but in 1860 joined the Republican standard, and has ever since voted the straight Republican ticket, and is regarded as one of the representative Republicans of the Northwest.—Pittsburg *Commercial*

THE PEOPLE WANT PROOF.—There is no medicine prescribed by Physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for Severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs, a proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it Sold by F. P. Green, and J. Zellers & Son.

6-43-1y-eow.

—There are 411 business establishments in Fayette county.

LIST of Patents issued from the U. S. Patent Office to Pennsylvania Inventors, excepting Phila., for the week ending May 18, 1875, and each dated May 28, 1875.

Basin Faucets, J. Farrell, Pittsburg.
Sheer Brooms, W. Culbertson, Girard.
Emery Wheels, S. Morrison, Williamsport.
Turn Tables, H. & G. Snyder, Williamsport, and A. Snyder, Springdale.
Railway Tract Closers, I. Hamer, Pomeroy.
Valves for Steam and Air Brakes, H. Marchand, Pittsburg.
Valve Gears for Steam Engines, H. Marchand, Pittsburg.
Plate Lifters and Toasters, J. Rakestraw, Altoona.
Step Ladders, H. Sletchter, Pottsville.
Cutting Pliers, J. Foreman, Corry.
Coffee and Tea Pots, J. Nolan and C. Neidich, Oil City.
Stove Implements, I. A. Perry, Oxford.
Picture Frame Hangers, F. Phillippi, Reading.
Device for Swagging and Setting Saw Teeth, M. Reilly, Beaver Falls.
Machine for Matching Lumber, G. Shimer, Milton.
Cigar Press, W. Smith, Quakerstown.